The New-York Times.

VOL. XXIV.......NO. 7484. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1875. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

PENNSYLVANIA DEMOCRATS

TRIUMPH OF THE INFLATIONISTS.

ADOPTION OF THE OHIO PLATFORM—SHARP SKIRMISHING OF THE RAG-MONEY MEN—THE HARD-MONEY LEADERS DESPONDENT—NOMINATION OF CYRUS L. PERSHING, OF SCHUYLKILL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ERIE, Penn., Sept. 9.—The contest over the nominations was last night merged in the more absorbing conflict over the greenback question. The platform was to be settled first, and there was no objection to this by a large number of leading slate-makers on both sides, who want more time for combinations. The platform was printed and ready. It had been arranged so that the Ohio platform might be offered in convention as a substitute for the amended resolution agreed upon last night, and that two speeches on each side should be allowed, and then that a vote should be taken without further debate. This plan would avert a row, but like most of the arrangements of outsiders, it failed utterly when the convention met.

FILIBUSTERING.

A motion came over from last night to proceed to the nomination of Governor. This was carried by a large uncounted majority. There was immediately manifested the determination of the greenback crowd to continue the fight. They wanted an adjournment in order that the committee might be again called together and the effort renewed to reverse in that body the action taken last night. The convention became somewhat noisy, but was held well in hand by the Chairman. Mr. Spear, ex-member of Congress, who is a delegate, immediately began to display his Congressional training by objecting and demanding the call of the roll. A motion to take a recess for an hour was withdrawn, and followed by a motion to adjourn an hour. This was lost by a vote of 138 to 103. Then came motions to reconsider and lay on the table and indefinitely postpone, the symptoms of disorder and disturbance meantime increasing. The question of postponing the resolution was carried by a considerable majority, indicating the growing feeling that the storm must be avoided by getting to cover. One member demanded a report from the Committee on Resolutions. One of the hard-money men of that committee stated that the platform had been agreed upon and was ready to be reported. It was printed and in the hands of the Chairman and Secretary. This was confirmed by others, but two or three of the inflation members declared vehemently that the committee was not ready to report. The Chairman said he was confident that the differences that existed in the committee could be harmonized if the convention would adjourn and give them time for another meeting. The harmony of the convention should be maintained if possible. This sentiment was reiterated by several delegates, and it was agreed to adjourn by a unanimous *viva voce* vote. The committee went to its room and the rest of the delegates to dinner. Mr. Spear's action turns out to be in the interest of inflation. He is a hard-money man of plastic convictions, and says it is no use to hold out against the people. The plea for harmony proved to be an inflation trick. It was transparent at first, but strangely enough many profess not to have seen through it. The hard-money members of the committee, satisfied with their work of last night, and supposing the end to have been reached, went off on the excursion in the bay, and while they slept the enemies sowed tares. The greenback party had been at work in town, and had secured, they thought, enough to reverse the action of last night. The professions of harmony were the soft words used to secure another meeting of the committee. When they met a few propositions to modify the resolution agreed upon last night were made a mere formality, and then the question of substituting the inflation resolutions of the Ohio platform was squarely put and carried by a vote of 27 to 23. The time was not long for opposition, and further delay in committee would have certainly destroyed all hope of finishing the work of the convention today. The state of the question was simply changed. The resumptionists instead of the inflationists had to make a motion of substituting in the convention, when it met again in the afternoon.

AFTER RECESS.

The convention met at 3 o'clock, and such progress had been made that at least the desire to filibuster had been abated. The favorite pretense of desiring to make nominations was abandoned, and the report of the Committee on Resolutions was immediately presented by Frank Hughes, the Chairman. He was called to the stage to read the resolutions himself, which he did with great spirit. The enthusiasm only began in earnest when the financial resolutions were reached. The gloomy picture of bankruptcy was loudly applauded. The demand for an abandonment of the policy of resumption was received with cries of "No, no!" cheers, and a few hisses. The other resolutions were cheered less vociferously, except that relating to national banks. There was a great outburst of applause at the end of the reading.

AN EARNEST HARD-MONEY MAN.

Mr. Snowden, of Allentown, one of the hard-money men of the committee, had been selected to represent the resumption party. He did his duty manfully and well. At first the effort was made to cry him down, but order was restored and he was recognized by the Chair. He announced that he subscribed to the general statement of principles in the resolutions, but one part of the resolutions he could not approve. He could not surrender the convictions of a lifetime. If he did not raise his voice against inflation he would be false to the doctrines in which he had been instructed from his earliest childhood. He could not co-operate with the work of the convention unless it incorporated into the platform the fundamental principle of constitutional currency, the currency recognized the world over—he meant gold and silver. [Loud cheers.] He offered the amendment, which had been adopted last night in committee and struck out again to-day, that a sound currency is gold and silver and paper redeemable therein, and opposing either inflation or contraction. He reviewed the history of the Democratic Party on this question. He was unwilling to believe that it was necessary for this convention and the party to depart from this great landmark to secure success. God forbid that he should be forced from this great truth for the safety of a political party or prospective victories. The real issue is the corruption of the State officers. [Cries, "That's so."]

AN INFLATIONIST SPEECH.

Frank Hughes, the Chairman of the committee, replied for the inflationists. Most of his speech was made up of the regulation, commonplace arguments—the panic of 1873, the condition of affairs under the old State banks, the impossibility of redeeming greenbacks with gold and silver; but he said some novel things. The greenbacks were not promises to pay, whatever they may profess. They were real money. A ten-dollar gold piece is a promise to pay $10, as much as the ten-dollar greenback is. The Government has said to the holder of the greenback: "I will pay $10." How pay it? I offer my friend a $10 note for a debt I owe him, and the law of the Government says he shall take it. That is redeeming it and fulfills the promise. With an exclusive gold currency the wages of labor would not be ten cents a day, and the farmer could not get ten cents a bushel for his wheat. It would destroy the nation and lead to repudiation. Then he closed with a touching allusion to the Ohio Democracy, marshaled under the leadership of the fitting successor of "Old Hickory," and to the tidal wave that would sweep over that State mountain high, and he wished to send to them words of cheer and encouragement. In return they would react upon us and sweep from power the Republican Party.

ADOPTION OF THE OHIO PLATFORM.

There was a struggle over a motion for the previous question on the motion to lay on the table the amendment offered by Mr. Snowden. There was no attempt to force further debate, however, but the roll was called on both motions and the previous question was carried by a vote of 152 to 89, and the motion to lay on the table by 158 to 79—just 2 to 1. The hard-money men were as weak as they had been supposed to be before the announcement of last night's *coup d'état*. The question on adopting the platform was decided by a *viva voce* vote. A great shout of "aye" on one side, and three or four manly "noes" on the other, among them Mr. Snowden. He had previously moved to strike out the inflation resolutions, and insert the hard-money resolution of last year's convention. He was ruled out of order, and gave up the hopeless and unequal contest. On careful examination of the resolutions it was revealed that some verbal changes had been made in the Ohio resolutions, but they were unimportant. They call the currency "money currency," strike out the demand to receive greenbacks for Customs duties, and add to the last resolution the words, "being practically based upon all gold and silver and all other property of all the people of the whole country."

BALLOTING FOR CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR.

After the adoption of the platform the convention proceeded to nominate candidates for Governor, amid the usual confusion. The nominations were made, and the first three ballots resulted as follows:

Nominees.	1st.	2d.	3d.
D. M. Fox, Philadelphia	26	26	29
William Bigler, Clearfield	26	29	41
James P. Barr, Allegheny	48	42	40
John S. Morton, Philadelphia	17	12	7
Henry P. Ross, Montgomery	18	29	26
E. Piolett, Bradford	11	13	19
Henry F. Mott, Pike	4	6	4
Robert M. Gibson, Allegheny	4	1	6
William P. Jenks, Jefferson	2	5	4
Amos C. Noyes, Clinton	31	31	34
A. C. Coffroth, Somerset	2	5	2
Hugh M. North, Lancaster	20	14	0
S. S. Deatner, Monroe	5	5	3
George A. Strong, Bedford	2	2	0
C. L. Pershing, Schuylkill	13	16	18
Robert E. Monaghan, Chester	13	19	12
John D. Styles, Lehigh	5	0	0
L. C. Mitchel, Butler	1	0	0
James P. Knox, Clarion	2	0	0.
John D. Styles, ——	5	5	7

After the third ballot there was a motion to adjourn for supper. It was 6:30 o'clock, and after some sharp opposition the motion was carried.

A GLANCE OVER THE FIELD.

The secret of the unexpected success last night of the hard-money men in the Committee on Resolutions has been made clear. The committee was made up by the members of each Senatorial district designating one of their number to act upon it as a member. The hard-money men had taken the precaution to get as many honest currency people designated quietly beforehand, or men pledged, in as many districts as possible to stand by a hard-money platform, and then to secure their appointment. The soft-money people were thus surprised when the final votes came to be taken, by several members, of whom they had no doubt, voting for a sound currency. The closeness of the vote not having been developed till late in the night, caused intense excitement, and the meeting was stormy and the lobbies confused. There was a great deal of skirmishing, in which the hard-money leaders were most expert, and they thus secured the clinching of the gold and silver sentiment in the platform, and adjourning before an attempt to reverse the action could be made. The gentle lunatics who bolted were ready enough to go back to-day, when they found there might be something gained for themselves by doing so. The fierceness of the assault upon a few of the weaker members overbore their promises, and the convention was harmonized by getting from the committee a platform agreeable to two-thirds of the entire membership.

THE HARD-MONEY CHAMPION.

Mr. Snowden, the delegate who made the gallant fight for hard money this afternoon, is a lawyer residing in Allentown, Lehigh County. While he is a man of no special political prominence, he has displayed qualities to-day which, under the circumstances, are not a little remarkable. He is a well-built, pleasant-faced man, with a good head and a powerful voice. In conversation with this gentleman this evening he expressed himself quite freely upon the events of the afternoon. He declared that although he lived in a district likely to feel deeply the depression in business, he had but represented his constituents in raising his voice against inflation. He seemed to have doubts of the success of the Democracy upon such a platform as had been adopted, and remarked that if Ohio elected the Republican ticket in October, Pennsylvania would be likely to follow in November. When asked if he would support the ticket put in nomination by the convention he replied that he would do so if the men upon the ticket were free from rings and so pure, honest, and able that their election would be a benefit to the State. He thought that the prosperity and welfare of the State should stand above national issues, which if right had no place in the campaign. He further declared that he thought nothing but such nominations as he had indicated would save the State to the Democracy, and he seemed even then to fear defeat.

THE EFFECT ON THE ELECTION.

The prospective effect on the election of the inflation platform adopted cannot be gathered here. With the exception of a few men of extreme honesty of views, it is expected by all to help the ticket. But the lines are much more strongly drawn in Pennsylvania than in Ohio, the West being worse struck by inflation than any of part Ohio, and the hard-money men of the East having more immediate interest in a good currency than the same people in Ohio. All the leading hard-money men feel keenly and are silent. Randall sees trouble ahead for himself, on account of his failure to suppress the Communistic tendency of the convention. The Republican politicians about here are confident that the inflation platform will strengthen Hartranft, and they are confident of his election, especially if Ohio elects Hayes.

EVENING SESSION.

When the convention met in the evening the balloting began, and proceeded quietly, and almost without interruption, but without result. Bigler was ahead till the fifth ballot, when Barr led the candidates with 52 votes. The list of candidates began to narrow, and from 19 on the first ballot the number dropped to 8 in the seventh. Fox was the most prominent of the nominees withdrawn. His 25 votes on the sixth ballot were, about half of them, given to Ross, who advanced to 45; Bigler rose to 53, and Barr lost a few votes. In the eighth ballot, concluded at 8 o'clock, the five leading candidates stood as follows: Bigler, 55; Ross, 47; Pershing, 45; Barr, 43; Noyes, 42. There were scattering 25 votes. At the close of the ballot a motion to adjourn received but three or four votes. A motion to strike off the list the three lowest candidates met with no favor.

NOMINATION OF CYRUS L. PERSHING.

The ninth ballot showed few changes, and stood Bigler, 55; Ross, 54; Pershing, 42; Noyes, 41; Barr, 34; scattering, 19. On the tenth ballot Ross came to the front with 68 votes, apparently taken from Barr. The ballot is as follows: Ross, 68; Bigler, 54; Pershing, 50; Barr, 29; Noyes, 30; Piollet, 7; Monaghan, 7. It had become evident by this time that Bigler would not succeed. The party that supported him were determined, if they could not themselves win, they would not let Ross, the Wallace candidate, be nominated without a bold assault. A *coup d'état* was attempted, and Bruce R. Petriken withdrew Bigler's name and moved that Pershing be nominated by acclamation. This motion was hailed with wild applause and shouts which lasted several minutes before any appearance of order could be secured. When the confusion had abated, the eleventh roll-call was begun. It was likely to be the decisive ballot, and was watched with great interest. It soon became evident that the Bigler votes were going rapidly to Pershing, and all were withdrawn from Barr. The various changes to Pershing and Ross were loudly cheered as they were announced. It was clear before the close of the ballot that Pershing had the nomination, and the roll-call was concluded amid great confusion. The eleventh and final ballot was as follows: Pershing, 145; Ross, 94; Monaghan, 5; Noyes, 5; Piollet, 1.

The nomination of Pershing excites a good deal of enthusiasm. He is admitted on all hands to be the strongest man before the convention on account of his upright, honorable life. As a Judge he has been firm and fearless. He declined when approached on the subject of the nomination to resign in order to take the stump, but possibly now that he is nominated some arrangement may be made. He is a hard-money man. His nomination is a defeat of both the rings, though perhaps Wallace will suffer most on account of it. His power is broken for the present.

BALLOTING FOR STATE TREASURER.

After the nomination of Governor the convention proceeded to nominate a State Treasurer. Fifteen names were brought before the convention. It was now nearly 1 o'clock, but unless delegates get away to-morrow morning, many of them cannot get home till after Sunday. It was decided to make an effort to end the work to-night. The leading candidates, as shown by the progress of the ballot, are Orange, Noble, of Erie; William H. Playford, of Fayette County, John Hancock, of Philadelphia; Jefferson J. Young, of Philadelphia. Mr. Noble is far in advance and will probably be nominated. He is the business partner of Rawle, the Republican candidate for the same office, a man of great wealth and a Liberal Republican.

A ROW.

At the conclusion of the first ballot a great row began, and the Chairman tried to adjourn the convention without a vote, and against its wish. He remarked that the convention had better know more about its candidates before voting further. This was aimed at Noble, because he is the partner of Rawle, which fact was whispered about the convention. Finally the second ballot was begun, amid disgraceful confusion and disturbance.

THE PLATFORM.

STATE RIGHTS—THE OHIO INFLATION POLICY ADOPTED—THE USUAL ARRAIGNMENT OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

ERIE, Penn., Sept. 9.—The following are the resolutions adopted:

Resolved, That we hereby declare our unfaltering devotion to the fundamental principles of Democratic government as enunciated by Thomas Jefferson in his first inaugural address, to wit: "Equal and exact justice to all men of whatever state or persuasion, religious or political; the support of the State Governments in all their rights as the most competent administration of our domestic concerns, and the surest bulwark against anti-republican tendencies; the supremacy of the civil over the military authority; economy in the public expenses, that labor may be lightly burdened; the honest payment of our just debts, and the sacred preservation of the public faith; freedom of religion, freedom of the press, freedom of person under the protection of the great writ of habeas corpus, and trial by juries impartially selected.

Second—That the wide-spread depression and suffering which affect every business and employment that is capable of being touched by legislation show beyond a doubt the ignorance, inefficiency, and wickedness of the leaders of the party that has ruled the State and nation for a period of years, and calls for their immediate and permanent removal from the places which they have so long dishonored and disgraced.

Third—That the undue multiplication of public officers, and the inordinate increase of the salaries and emoluments of office, are among the many evils which Radical rule has forced upon the country, and, favoring an economical administration of the Federal and State Governments so that the people may be as speedily as possible relieved from the burden of taxation with which they are now seriously oppressed, we call upon our Federal and State representatives to strive by all proper means to reduce them both to the very lowest practicable number and amount.

Fourth—That the conduct of the present State Treasurer in the management of the Commonwealth's finances, in his neglecting to appropriate the moneys in the sinking fund in payment of the public debt as rapidly as required by law; in non-accounting for the interest received by him on the people's money deposited with the several banks and banking institutions throughout the State, and his insolent refusal to submit the archives of the Treasury Department to a legally constituted Committee of the House of Representatives appointed to investigate the same, is cause for grave suspicion, and is deserving of the severest condemnation at the hands of an outraged and already overtaxed people.

Fifth—That the condition of our State Treasury demands the most searching and thorough investigation, and we call upon the committee appointed by the House of Representatives to investigate the state of the same, and resolutely pursue the duty which has been confided to it.

Sixth—That the nominees of this convention are hereby pledged to apply all moneys in the sinking fund as required by law in the reduction of the public debt, and thereby save the interest on the same to the amount so reduced, and that moneys due the Commonwealth from corporations and individuals shall be promptly collected and paid into the Treasury, and not in any manner, directly or indirectly, to employ public moneys for their own profit or purposes.

Seventh—That the contraction of the money currency and circulating medium heretofore made by the Republican Party, and the further contraction proposed by it, with a view to forced resumption of specie payments, has already brought disaster to the business of the country and threatens general bankruptcy. We demand that this policy be abandoned, and that the volume of money be made and kept equal to the wants of trade, leaving the restoration of legal tenders to par in gold to be brought about by promoting the industries of the people, and not by destroying them.

Eighth—That the policy already initiated by the Republican Party of abolishing legal tenders and giving the national banks the power to furnish all the currency will increase the power of an already dangerous monopoly, and the enormous burdens now oppressing the people, without compensating advantages, and that all the national bank circulation be promptly and permanently retired, and full legal tenders be issued in their place.

Ninth—That the public interest demands that the Government should cease to discredit its own money, and should make its legal tenders receivable for all public dues, except where respect for the obligation of contracts requires payment in coin.

Tenth—The extinction of the present national banks and the establishment in their stead of a system of free banks of discount and deposit, under such regulations as the States respectively may prescribe, and no paper money, except such as may be issued directly and upon the faith of the Federal Government, affording practically a currency based on the gold and silver and other property of the whole people of the country.

Eleventh—That with this declaration of principles and policy we arraign the leaders of the Republican Party for their extravagant expenditures and profligate waste of the people's money, for their corruption, for their peculation, for their contempt of constitutional obligations, for their extortionate increase of the salaries of our public officers, for their oppressive, unjust, and defective system of taxes, finance, and currency; for their continuance of incompetent and corrupt men in office, and for their general mismanagement of both the State and Federal Governments, and we cordially invite the Liberal Republicans and other men, without regard to past party associations, to co-operate with us in expelling them from power and establishing such an administration of our public affairs as characterized the purer and better days of the Republic.

MASSACHUSETTS POLITICS.

THE RICE REPUBLICANS IN BOSTON MEET AND PASS RESOLUTIONS.

BOSTON, Sept. 9.—Pursuant to a call, there was a large meeting this afternoon at Mechanics' Hall, of Republicans favoring the nomination of Hon. Alexander H. Rice for Governor. Among the resolutions adopted were the following:

Resolved, That the interests of the Republican Party of the State and nation require the speedy and sure return of Massachusetts to the line of unquestioned Republican States.

Resolved, That for the pacification of the South the return to specie payment, honest dealing with public lands, considerate treatment of the Indians, integrity among local and general officials, and underlying politics a basis of character and uprightness, no State should be more outspoken and determined than Massachusetts.

The canvass has narrowed to Mr. Rice and George B. Loring. The friends of each are confident of controlling the Convention on the 29th inst.

THE LOUISIANA COMPROMISE.

INDICATIONS OF AN ATTEMPT TO SET ASIDE THE WHEELER AGREEMENT AND RECOGNIZE M'ENERY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—A private letter received here yesterday from New-Orleans says: "An attempt will be made to break up the Wheeler compromise and get the House of Representatives to recognize the McEnery Government. This movement will not be made until the Legislature meets, which will be in January next. Kellogg will try to defeat the movement by securing a sufficient number of Conservative Democrats, using the State patronage for this purpose. Pinchback finds he has no show for a seat in the United States Senate. The President says Pinchback's case has made trouble enough, and will do nothing whatever in the matter. Senator West will be investigated by the next Legislature, and the manner in which he procured his seat in the United States Senate will be thoroughly shown up. The attempt of the straight-outs to hold a convention is not approved. It is principally favored by a few unimportant and unprincipled persons. All the papers of New-Orleans oppose it save a small sheet without influence or circulation."

COUNTERFEITERS ARRESTED.

A NEST OF COUNTERFEITERS BROKEN UP—MANY PROMINENT CITIZENS ARRESTED IN ALABAMA.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 9.—The *American's* special from Decatur, Ala., to-night, says: "The United States Secret Service force are doing good work in South and North Alabama and Middle Tennessee. An organized band of counterfeiters, with head-quarters in St. Louis, extending to South Alabama, has been detected; James Edwards and Andy Edwards, of Lewisburg, Tenn., brother and father of Henry J. Edwards, arrested at St. Louis, a short time ago, for counterfeiting; Henry M. Neill and James R. Neill, wealthy farmers of Petersburg, Tenn.; W. W. Gordon, Deputy Sheriff of Lynville, Tenn.; R. S. Neill, J. R. Graham, a prominent citizen of Eutaw, Ala.; B. B. Bowers, of Portland, Green County, Ala., an extensive farmer; G. W. Simpson, City Marshal, and candidate for Mayor of Tuscaloosa; also E. Simpson, hotel man; John Henly and Tom Garner, bartenders, of Tuscaloosa, Ala.; E. S. Dunn, County Commissioner, and a farmer of some pretensions, of Tuscaloosa County, were arrested and brought here to-day to appear before United States Commissioner Race. Five dollar bills on the Paxton and Canton, Ill., National Bank, $50 and $20 legal tenders, and fifty cent currency are the bills counterfeited. St. Louis seems to be the supply point. Edwards, Gordon, Bowers, Dunn, and the Neills are the wholesale dealers. The end is not yet. Squads under the direction of officers of the Secret Service Division have to be heard from. It is a gigantic combination of counterfeiters, and persons of wealth and social prominence will be involved."

ANCIENT ORDER OF GOOD FELLOWS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 9.—The annual session of the Honorable National Grand Lodge of the Ancient Order of Good Fellows adjourned to-day, to meet next year at Wilmington, Del. The following officers were elected for the ensuing two years: H. N. Grand Master, Herman Conrad, of New-York; H. N. G. D. Master, William H. Schwaab, of New-Jersey; H. N. G. Chaplain, A. A. Wiesil, of Pennsylvania; H. N. G. Secretary, August Etting, of Missouri; H. N. G. Treasurer, William Gerstle, of Ohio; H. N. G. Warden, Philip Kuehler, of Illinois; H. N. G. Tiler, Philip Kelterer, of New-York.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 9.—Jefferson Davis spent the day quietly, receiving callers at the hotel and driving about the city with a few old friends. He will leave for Fulton to-morrow morning, speak there on Saturday, and proceed thence to Kansas City, where he will deliver an address on Tuesday next. He will then leave for Denver.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

FRANCE.

BONAPARTIST VIEWS OF AN ADMIRAL—A DECREE SUPERSEDING HIM.

PARIS, Sept. 9.—A Bonapartist banquet was held at Evereux on Sunday last, at which a letter was read from Admiral Baron de la Roncière-le-Noury, the commander of the French Mediterranean Squadron. This letter was afterward published in the *Courrier de L'Eure*, and has created great excitement and violent comment among all supporters of the Constitution. The Admiral dates his letter on board the Magenta, Sept. 2, and expresses his regret at his inability to be present at the banquet. He says his constant desire is to associate himself with every manifestation looking to the union of the Conservative Party. He says: "He is a Conservative in my eyes, to whatever faction he may belong, who repudiates the doctrine of the revolutionists of the 4th of September, and of their sectaries."

This passage and the following are bitterly attacked by the Republican and Orleanist journals:

"I shall not cease to be the devoted servant of the Government of Marshal MacMahon so long as he shall not be borne outside of conservative paths, in which to-day he is concentrating his most ardent efforts. But I assert that when the moment comes, France should become free to choose, and thus once more take her place among the European hierarchy, which is denied her by her present form of Government."

Yesterday, when he first learned of the publication of this letter, Marshal MacMahon called a council of Ministers to take cognizance of the matter, and the Minister of Marine, who was absent from Paris, was summoned to return to participate in the council.

The *Journal Officiel* of this morning publishes a decree appointing Admiral Roze commander of the Mediterranean Squadron, vice Roncière-le-Noury, without comment.

CROPS IN NORTHERN EUROPE.

THE DANISH CROP ABOVE THE AVERAGE IN QUANTITY AND QUALITY.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* this afternoon publishes the following from its Copenhagen correspondent, who dates his letter Sept. 6: "The harvest is now over almost everywhere throughout Denmark. The various accounts agree that the quality and quantity will be greatly above the average. There will be a large surplus of Danish wheat for exportation. The information from Sweden in regard to the crops is also very favorable."

GERMANY AND ITALY.

THE EMPEROR WILLIAM'S PROPOSED VISIT TO VICTOR EMMANUEL.

LONDON, Sept. 10—6 A. M.—A Berlin dispatch to the *Morning Post* reports that the Emperor William will go to Italy at the beginning of next month. He will be accompanied by Prince Bismarck and Gens. Moltke and Manteuffel.

MARINE DISASTERS.

A BARK IN DISTRESS THROWS HER CARGO OVERBOARD.

STETTIN, Sept. 9.—The bark Evanell, Capt. Hichborn, which arrived here on the 2d from New-York, had been ashore off the Island of Laso, in the Baltic, and was obliged to jettison 300 casks of petroleum.

SUPPOSED LOSS OF A STEAMER.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—The steamer Martin Wiener, from Shields, for Hamburg, is believed to have been lost with all her crew.

GREAT BRITAIN.

HEAVY FAILURE IN LIVERPOOL.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 9.—Messrs. Seffer & Sons, of this town, have suspended. Their liabilities are estimated at $500,000.

SPAIN.

JOVELLAR AGAIN IN THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

MADRID, Sept. 9.—Gen. Jovellar has resumed the Ministry of War, and Rivera the Captaincy General of New-Castile.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Sept. 10—1 A. M.—Heavy rains have prevailed in the lake region and the North-west, with brisk northerly to westerly winds, cooler weather, and higher barometer. Clear and warm weather continues in the Southern States, New England, and the Middle Atlantic States, with southerly winds, continued high barometer south of Virginia, and less pressure in New-England and the Middle States. The barometer is lowest north of the lower lake region, and decidedly high in the North-west and near the South Atlantic coast. The Mississippi has fallen below Cairo, and risen eleven inches at St. Louis, forty inches at Keokuk, eight inches at Dubuque, and eight inches at La Crosse.

PROBABILITIES.

For the lake region and the Ohio Valley generally cloudy and decidedly cooler weather, brisk and high northerly to westerly winds, rising barometer, and rain, followed by clearing weather in the upper lake region.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, clear or clearing and decidedly cooler weather, with northerly to westerly winds and rising barometer.

For New-England and the Middle States, increasing cloudiness and rain, with south-west to north-west winds, increasing in force, with falling barometer, followed by rising barometer and decidedly lower temperature.

For the South Atlantic and Gulf States and Tennessee, partly cloudy weather and high barometer, with easterly to southerly winds and high temperature east of Mississippi, and northerly to westerly winds, lower temperature, rising barometer, and possibly areas of rain in the South-west and lower Mississippi Valley.

Cautionary signals are ordered for stations on Lakes Michigan, Huron, Erie and Ontario, and stations on the Atlantic coast between Cape May and New-York.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FAST MAIL.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 9.—This morning it was arranged between the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and the Post Office Department that the postal cars should be attached to that company's train, which is put on for the express purpose of carrying the mails with quick dispatch to Chicago, St. Louis, and Cincinnati, and other points in the West and South-west, and which is to commence running on Monday next, but late this afternoon a dispatch was received from the Postmaster General stating that as the New-York Central Railroad Company, which is also to run a fast mail train, but only to Chicago, would not be ready to put their train on before the 16th, the department could not, in fairness to that company, commence running the postal cars on the Pennsylvania Railroad until the same date.

The officers of the Pacific Railroad Company express great surprise at the action of the Postmaster General. They say that the department gave the New-York Central Railroad Company, several months to prepare for this fast mail train, while their company was given only two weeks; and that now, having in that time built three postal cars and three tenders, they fail to see any justice or fairness in making them wait until the other company is ready. They have accordingly notified the Postmaster General that this train will commence running on Monday, 13th inst.; the postal car will be at Jersey City ready to attach on that day and that it rests with him to decide whether he prefers to allow the public service to suffer in order that the prestige of the New-York Central Company may not suffer.

THE MISSISSIPPI TROUBLES.

UNITED STATES TROOPS NOT TO BE USED UNTIL AFTER THE ISSUE OF A PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—President Grant has sent a telegram to Adjutant General Townsend, directing him to instruct the officer commanding the troops in Mississippi to give Gov. Ames such aid as may be necessary to maintain order and protect life in that State, if the insurrection is too formidable to be suppressed with the means at the Governor's command. Before sending such order to the commanding officer, however, the President directed the Adjutant General to consult with Attorney General Pierrepont as to the legality of such contemplated military proceeding. Accordingly the gentlemen had a consultation on that subject at noon to-day. Action on the President's telegram will be deferred until it shall be decided whether a proclamation shall be issued addressed to the insurgents, the President having requested the Secretary of State and the Attorney General to consider whether such a proclamation is necessary. The Secretary of State being absent from Washington, the Attorney General is making arrangements by telegraph for a conference with Secretary Fish, and may leave Washington to-night for that purpose, unless he shall be advised meantime that the Secretary is on his way to Washington, which is thought probable, owing to the present trouble in Mississippi. It is definitely known that no action will be taken by the War Department until after the issuance of a proclamation and the reception of information of a disregard of its requirements by the insurgents. The available troops in Mississippi are two companies of the Sixteenth Infantry at Jackson, two of the Thirteenth at Vicksburg, and five of the Third Infantry and four of the Thirteenth at Holly Springs. Four of the Thirteenth are also at Baton Rouge. Official telegrams will probably be sent to Gov. Ames to-day asking whether it is not possible he can be aided in preserving the public peace by calling upon law-abiding citizens so as to avoid the necessity of resorting to a United States force to suppress the disturbance.

OPINION OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL—NO TROOPS NEEDED, AND NO PROCLAMATION LIKELY TO BE ISSUED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—The Attorney General has manifested no anxiety to interfere with the troubles in Mississippi. He speaks freely of the situation, and expresses the conviction that, as Gov. Ames has not even attempted to use the powers at his command to suppress the disturbances, there can be no justification for interference by the Federal authorities. He says, in addition to the supreme power of the State, Gov. Ames has the Legislature and three-fourths of the people on his side, and with these forces he ought to be able to cope with a local disturbance. Until he has been furnished with evidence that the Governor has exhausted his power as the Executive, the Attorney General is not disposed to advise the employment of Federal forces. Late last night he received the following telegram:

JACKSON, Miss., Sept. 9, 1875.

To Hon. Edwards Pierrepont, Attorney General United States:

There are no disturbances in this State, and no obstructions to the execution of the laws. There has been an unexpected conflict at a political meeting, and some subsequent disturbance, but everything is quiet now. The Governor's call for United States troops does not even pretend that there is any insurrection against the State Government, as required by the revision of the United States Statutes of 1873, pages 10 to 34.

Peace prevails throughout the State, and the employment of United States troops would but increase the distrust of the people in the good faith of the present State Government.

(Signed.) J. H. GEORGE,
Chairman Democratic State Executive Committee.

This dispatch has confirmed the Attorney General in his judgment of the situation, and unless indisputable evidence is furnished him that fresh disturbances have occurred, and that the Governor has exhausted all his power, he will not advise the issuing of a proclamation. Arrangements have been made by the Attorney General with the War Department to move troops should the emergency demand this course, but to-night he is decided in the conviction that such an emergency has not existed and is not likely to arise at this time. It is safe to predict, in view of the conversation of the Attorney General with your correspondent at a late hour to-night, that a proclamation will not be issued and no Federal troops ordered to Mississippi.

SENATOR ALCORN ON THE STATE OF FEELING IN MISSISSIPPI.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sept. 9.—The *Avalanche* publishes an interview with Senator Alcorn in regard to the condition of affairs in Mississippi. Mr. Alcorn says there is great disturbance there and bad blood between races and parties, and bad men were finding employment in fomenting the disturbance. It will continue so, he said, until the people learn to follow a conservative course, and to sink their passions for the public good. There is a bad state of feeling existing, and it only takes two or three drunken men at a gathering to cause that feeling to vent itself in blood and violence, as at Clinton the other day. The Senator was very severe on Gov. Ames, who, he states, is vindictive and not actuated by any kind feeling toward the people over whom he is enthroned. The Senator charges the Democrats of Mississippi with the responsibility of Ames' election, as in the recent election they urged that it would be better to elect Ames and make the State a hell first and Democratic afterward. He thinks the bloody chasm does not fill up felicitously, and that the people of the North are no more prepared to receive complacently lectures from Lamar, Gordon, and Jeff. Davis than those of the South would be to hear Phil. Sheridan.

THE GEORGIA NEGROES.

ELEVEN NEW INDICTMENTS—ACQUITTAL OF THE NEGRO TRIED TO-DAY.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Sept. 9.—At a special term of the Johnson Court convened at Wrightsville for the trial of negroes, bills of indictment were found against eleven persons. Jake Hicks was put on trial first. After exhausting nearly three panels a jury was obtained. One witness swore that the prisoner stated there would be hot times in the future; that there would be fighting, and that he would hold his gun level. There was some proof that the prisoner said that lands would be divided, and each colored man would get his forty acres and mule. Judge Johnson charged the jury that the evidence was insufficient to convict, and that no verdict against the prisoner should be rendered. After an hour's absence the jury returned a verdict of not guilty. All the prisoners were discharged, and the court adjourned. This ends the prosecutions, except those against Morris and Murkeson, two of the leaders, who, it is thought, have left the State.

BURGLARY IN A TICKET OFFICE.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 9.—Burglars broke open the safe in one of the ticket offices at the depot in this city last night and robbed it of $4,000, of which $1,000 was the personal property of John C. McIntosh, the ticket agent. The Boston and Albany Railroad lose about $1,200, the Connecticut River Railroad $1,200, and several connecting roads the remainder.

THE WESTERVELT TRIAL.

SOME IMPORTANT TESTIMONY.

WESTERVELT'S ADMISSIONS TO HARTMAN, THE EX-DETECTIVE—HIS KNOWLEDGE OF THE MOVEMENTS OF MOSHER AND DOUGLASS—THE LETTERS OF THE ABDUCTORS TO MR. ROSS READ IN COURT.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Sept. 9, 1875.

The most conclusive testimony against William Westervelt, one of the alleged conspirators in the abduction of the boy Charley Ross, had been reserved until the last moment. Following Mrs. Pears' testimony yesterday comes that of a Mr. Henry A. Hartman this morning. He is a good-looking fellow, of German extraction, and was an intimate friend of Westervelt's, and was dismissed from the Police force at the same time with the defendant for not reporting a lottery shop. From July to October, 1874, Hartman was a bar-tender for Charles Stromberg, at No. 74 Mott street, New-York City. He testified that he read about the abduction of the boy Charley Ross in the newspapers, and that soon after, early in July, Westervelt brought two men to the saloon and introduced one as Mr. Smith and the other as Mr. Anderson or Henderson; Westervelt, at another time, when reading the account of the abduction, said "He'd bet two shillings that he could tell who stole that boy;" this was early in July also; when Westervelt introduced these men he said that Smith was his brother-in-law, and had just come from Philadelphia; he saw Douglass about four days after, at the same place Westervelt was there when Douglass came in; had a conversation with Westervelt about the trip up the river; he said that he had been up there with Mosher and Douglass; Westervelt told me one evening to let him know whenever I saw a chalk mark on the cellar door of No. 74 Mott street; that was the signal that those parties (Mosher and Douglass) were in town, and he knew where to find them; I went to Brooklyn with Westervelt the next day after the killing of Mosher and Douglass at Bay Ridge; while on the way to Brooklyn Westervelt and I conversed about Charley Ross, and the defendent told me that if these two men had been arrested the child would not live three days; I asked him if he knew where it was, whether it was in a hut or cave somewhere; he said, "I never tell." Witness did not know until after Mosher and Douglass were dead that they were the kidnappers of Charley Ross. Mr. Hartman was subjected to a very rigid cross-examination by Messrs. Ford and Brown.

At the conclusion of this witness' examination, he being the last for the prosecution, Mr. Hagert offered in evidence the photographs of the child which had been presented by Mr. Ross; also, the letter of Superintendent Walling to Capt. Heins, of Sept. 11, 1874, in which he says that Mosher and Douglass have been suspected of the kidnapping, and that Westervelt knows nothing about the case. The next article offered was Mosher's letter to Miss Murdock, the light-house keeper at Rondout. Following these Mr. Hagert offered the twenty-four letters which Mr. Ross received from the kidnappers. The counsel for the defense made strenuous but unsuccessful exertions to keep the letters from being placed in the hands of the jury. The letters were then offered in evidence, and afterward Mr. Hagert read them aloud to the jury. The court-room was crowded at the time, and the most intense interest was manifested throughout the reading. This was the first time the contents of the letters have been made public. For cold-blooded assurance they excel anything of a similar nature, and it is no wonder they caused Mr. Ross four months' illness. During the reading Westervelt listened intently. The handwriting was rough, the orthography very bad—no do doubt purposely so, as the composition of the letters was at times good. The first letter was dated July 13, and was received twelve days after the boy was stolen. It contains the following: "We is got him, no power on earth can get him out of our hands. If any approach is made to our hiding-place, this is a signal for annihilation." The second letter, dated July 6, says: "We set God, man, and devil at defiance. If you love money more than the child we will make an example of your child." In the letter of July 16 the kidnappers say: "If you give us the money you get your child alive; if not, dead. If detectives approach our hiding-place the child will be killed."

A letter dated Philadelphia, July 7, tells Mr. Ross "to let them know as soon as he is ready whether he will pay £4,000 as a ransom, in good money. He is out of the power of every human being to detect him. Tell them to offer $100,000 reward for the abducters and see if it will bring them. His blood will be upon your head, and not ours." The kidnappers, under the date of the 9th of July, say: "We is set our price—we ask no more, we take no less. It cost $1,000 to prepare this work, and we have him in a place where no one can approach without the signal." By the 13th of July the men became bolder, and said that "the whole detective force combined could not get one of us." A letter of July 15 says that a visit to the boy, revealed the fact that he was in good health and that his hair had not been cut off, while a later letter says that it is probable the clothing he had on when he was stolen has been destroyed, that the boy's hair has been cut short, and that he has been put in girl's clothes. The first letter in regard to his appearance mentions the fact that any arrests that "will be made will be of innocent parties whom we do not care about," and that "if one of us should be taken into custody the boy will be killed in three hours." On July 18 the kidnappers say that the money would never be solicited the second time, and that Mr. Ross did a wise thing in not giving those letters to the press. From Philadelphia, July 24, the abductors say: "If you send the money, and we don't get it, that will be our loss, and you will have your boy returned." In a letter of July 23, the idea of Mr. Purcell, of New-York, offering to pay the $20,000 ransom is ridiculed, and the writer says he would not treat with him if it was for a million; about that time an order had been given to search the houses in Philadelphia, but the kidnappers told Mr. Ross that it would do no good, as Charley was not in that city.

A letter dated July 30, from Philadelphia, directed Mr. Ross to proceed as far as Albany on the rear platform of a car with a white valise containing the $20,000. "You may go 250 miles before you meet our agent, and may only go one mile," said the letter. On the 1st of July Mr. Ross was told not to flatter himself with the idea that the boy had been placed in an institution, as such was not the case, and that he would not be given up until the money was forthcoming. Letters of Aug. 3 and 4 informed Mr. Ross to have the money ready at any time, as the agent of the men would call, and the money must not be marked or counterfeit. On the 21st of August a letter was received from New-York advising Mr. Ross to accelerate his movements, and telling him that he was listening to old women's whims and dreams. On Aug. 26 Mr. Ross was informed that his timely answer saved the child's life, and told the father to ask Walter how the men treated him in the carriage to verify the fact that they had Charly.

Letters afterward followed from Lansing Bay, near Troy, N. Y.; New-Haven, Conn.; New-Brunswick, N. J.; and Newburg, N. Y. They were all of the same character, advising Mr. Ross to dispense with the services of the detectives; telling him that the $20,000 must be paid within a certain time or the boy's life would be taken, as it was a great expense to keep him. Mr. Ross was also advised to put the boy on exhibition when he recovered him, as he would doubtless then get back all the money he had expended.

At 6:30 o'clock this evening Mr. Hagert finished reading the letters, and offered all the personals that appeared in the newspapers. Mr. Ross was then called. He testified to having made the trip to Albany, as requested in the letter of July 30, but nothing came of it. Mr. Sheppard, in answer to Judge Elcock, said that the Commonwealth would not close their case finally to-night, as it was not known what may arise before morning. Mr. Ford expressed himself as ready to proceed with the defense at any time. The case was then adjourned over until to-morrow morning.

THE AMERICAN TROPICS.

THE COLOMBIAN REBELLION.

MAGDALENA, BOLIVAR, AND PANAMA AT WAR WITH THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT —RIFLES FROM NEW-YORK FOR THE REBELS—CONDITION OF AFFAIRS ON THE ISTHMUS.

PANAMA, Aug. 31.—The people of Panama and the Isthmus continue in a state of trepidation and anxiety, their fate depending on the result of the conflict now going on between the States of Magdalena and Bolivar and the Federal Government. If the former are conquered it will then come to be the turn of Panama and its authorities. As this State is virtually at war with the Government at Bogota, of course the authority of the latter has ceased to exist. The President of the State, who is *ex officio* agent of the Federal Government, can no longer be recognized as such, and the Administrator of the National Treasury, Mr. Fajardo, was removed from his office, and the State authorities are trying to intercept any funds that may come directed to him to be used for war purposes.

On the 23d ult. there arrived at Colon from New-York some five hundred rifles, purchased there by Government agents, to be forwarded to Bolivar to aid that State from being obliged to submit to the Federal forces. Capt. Simpson, of the United States steamer Omaha, on being informed of the fact, requested the American Consul at Aspinwall to prohibit their landing, as being intended to be used against Colombia, with which the United States was at peace. This caused a great deal of excitement in Panama, and no little ill-feeling toward foreigners in general. Capt. Simpson finally withdrew his opposition to the landing of the arms, which were eventually shipped to Bolivar.

Mr. Mallet, the English Consul, has asked for an English man-of-war, to be stationed at Aspinwall.

The State of Cauca has endeavored to mediate with the General Government in favor of the rebel States, though without any good effect hitherto. President Perez seems determined to bring them back to their duties as sections of a Federal Republic. He has called for an increase of the Army to 3,000 men, so that if he gets them the war on the Magdalena will take on lively proportions. It is said the ultra-conservative State of Antioquia will join its forces with those of the General Government in making the Federal power respected. At all events matters are becoming complicated in the extreme, and no one can tell what the end will be.

The United States steamer Richmond has not yet arrived in this port. She left Callao on the 23d. The United States steamer Omaha is still here. The English vessels-of-war, the steamers Woodlark and Bullfinch, were at Barranquilla and Savanilla, watching the course of events. The Bolivar State steamer Vigilante came to Aspinwall and left again on the 21st, with arms and munitions for the rebel States. The general tenor of the news from the seat of war is contradictory, and most people in Panama are at a loss to think what has really happened and what may come. In this state of feeling, any doubt about having no protection from the United States vessels is far from being consolatory.

The Goverment of Panama is determined to persevere to the last in the course they have adopted, and a decree has been issued stating that the Government will lend, without delay, all necessary assistance to the States of Bolivar and Magdalena against the aggressions by the Federal forces which threaten the sovereignty of said States. In the meantime business is prostrated. The people in the interior are afraid to bring provisions for sale to Panama from fear of being pressed for soldiers.

ASPINWALL, Aug. 31—Noon.—The General Transatlantic Company's steamer Louisiana arrived this morning from Savanilla. She brings intelligence of the suspension of hostilities between the national forces and the revolutionists under command of Gen. Santo Domingo Vila. It is stated that the national troops, consisting of 1,000 men with a few cannon, opposed the State troops, and the end of the revolution was certain, when, on the 23d inst., the national forces, with Santo Domingo Vila, entered into a treaty subject to ratification by the National Government. This will give Santo Domingo ample time to refit, &c., while an answer is waited from Bogota. It is also stated that the National Government proposed the treaty with the States, and agreed to pay all war expenses. The Consuls on the Isthmus are instructed by the National Government at Bogota to take care of the transit, as the National Government is unable to do so at present. The Atlantic Mail Company's steamer Bullfinch has gone up the Magdalena River.

Everything remains quiet on the Isthmus, awaiting the result of the negotiations up the Magdalena. Private advices report that the State of Antioquia refuses to comply with the call of the General Government for 3,000 men, as its "contingent of blood." The State of Santander is reported to have declared against the General Government. The dispatch-boat Vigilante, from Aspinwall, with 500 rifles for the State Government of Bolivar, had arrived at its destination.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

PRESIDENT MORENO'S ASSASSINATION — ELECTION DISTURBANCES IN PERU—GENERAL NEWS.

PANAMA, Aug. 31.—Advices from Ecuador state that the country is at present quiet. How long it will remain so no one can tell.

At the time of his assassination President Moreno had been re-elected. The Vice President is in charge until a new President is elected to fill the vacancy caused by his tragic death.

Dates from Peru to the 20th announce that Mr. Henry Meiggs, whose illness it was for some time feared would prove fatal, has recovered from his severe attack and is likely to do well.

Elections for the Presidency of Peru are giving rise to frequent disturbances. The partisans of Gen. Prado and Admiral Montero never meet but they have a bloody fight. Desperate street fights have lately taken place in Lima and Callao from this cause.

Montero is still very busy in the Departments of the East, Puno, Cuzco, and Arequipa. He is said to be strongly supported in Cuzco, and, strange enough, his appearance in Puno, and the total eclipse of the then threatening Indian outbreak, were almost simultaneous. The Indians have buried the hatchet, at least for a time.

There has been another attempt to get up a revolution at a town called Castilla, near Arequipa. It was suppressed by the Police, and the leader killed.

News to the 24th ult., by the Chilian steam-ship Loa, is to the effect that negotiations in Europe for a loan were proceeding satisfactorily, and that the house of Dreyfus had obtained the contract for guano.

The Valparaiso and Santiago papers abound in articles on the brigandage that afflicts Chili.

A rumor had been circulated that the exhibition would not be opened on the 16th prox., but at a recent meeting of the Directory the Minister of Finance, who was present, took advantage of the opportunity to state that the report was entirely without foundation, and that the exhibition would be opened without fail on the before-mentioned date.

CENTRAL AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

NICARAGUA TO PAY $6,000 A YEAR TO THE PACIFIC MAIL COMPANY — THE SAN MIGUEL RIOTS.

PANAMA, Aug. 31.—The latest dates from Central America state that tranquillity prevailed throughout. Honduras was quiet. Nicaragua had agreed to pay a subsidy of $6,000 a year to the Pacific Mail Company, in order that their steamers should touch at the ports of San Juan del Sur and Corinto. The navigation of the lakes by steam was to be re-established.

A good many of the goods and other articles lost by the merchants of San Miguel, Salvador, in the riots of July 20, 21, and 22 having been recovered, the Government has named a commission to inquire into the nature, marks, and ownership of the goods, &c.

With respect to the women who took part in the affairs of San Miguel, the *Boletin* says: "These infernal furies excited the men to commit all kinds of excesses, and were particularly distinguished for thefts and robberies, even to robbing the families that formerly employed them, and from whom they received many favors."

The banditti in San Miguel had dispersed in all directions. Almost all the arms taken from the barracks had been recovered. The value of the goods found amounts to about $100,000.

On the 27th an organization was set on foot for the pursuit and trial of the criminals. Numerous patrols, under officers, were spread through the towns and valleys in search of bandits. A great many of the latter were captured, and many leaders of them have been shot. On the 28th of June fifteen rebels were shot and some eighty executed.

A DESPERATE TRAMP.

BATAVIA, N. Y., Sept. 9.—At noon yesterday a tramp approached a farm-house two miles north of Batavia and called for food, and when the hired girl, named Lynch, refused, saying the people were absent, the tramp drew a revolver and fired at her, the ball passing through her left arm, below the shoulder. He attempted to fire a second time, but the girl got out of the way. The Sheriff with about fifty deputies is in pursuit, but thus far no arrest has been made.

THE UTAH INDIAN TROUBLES.

ORIGIN OF THE DIFFICULTY—A QUARREL ABOUT GRANTS—A BAD INDIAN NAMED TOBE.

DEEP CREEK, Utah, Sept. 9.—The account of a rumored general uprising of the Indians in the eastern part of Nevada, which caused much alarm at the first reports, has been corroborated by Indians who have been out for the past three days, and who arrived this morning from the vicinity of Cleveland's ranche. From the best information that could be gathered from all, our Indian troubles originated in the following way: Two Indians showed two white men some rich quartz, and the white men agreed to pay for the same, but subsequently refused to stand to their contract. A quarrel ensued, and one of the Indians, called Tobe, shot one of the white men and then two Indians were killed. As the report of the affair circulated from point to point, without giving the cause for the same, the excited Indians believed they were the injured parties, which impression resulted in their rendezvousing at prominent places the better to facilitate an investigation into the cause of the trouble. The Indian Tobe has been in great disrepute with his tribe for several years, being of a vicious character and having caused trouble several times previously. He is looked upon as a wizard by his people, who believe him to possess extraordinary powers. They all fear him. Runners are out in all directions dispatched by prominent chiefs, with instructions to capture and kill him whenever found. White scouts follow to carry out the decree. Peanup, the war chief of the Goshoots, has been greatly excited for several days, having heard that his son was among the slain, and, together with Black Hawk, his brother, had excited their men to prepare to avenge his death should the report be corroborated. He has, consequently, been reticent until this morning, when his son made his appearance, bringing the report as before mentioned, regarding the killing of the Indians. The favorable impression caused by the appearance of the Chief's son soon showed itself by their coming to the station and explaining the facts, but expressing regrets that Tobe had not been killed in place of the others. Great excitement has prevailed for several days among the Indians and the whites, each fearing they knew not what. Scouts and guards, jointly furnished, have been scouring the country to detect approaching trouble. Arms and ammunition have been ordered, and every precaution taken to withstand an attack, should strange Indians make their appearance, there being no trouble apprehended from those of the valley. The Goshoots will return to their ranche to-morrow to secure their crops, consisting of corn, wheat, and other vegetables, and it is hoped that the excitement will subside.

THE RED CLOUD COUNCIL.

SOME OF THE INDIANS UNWILLING TO COME TO THE COUNCIL—RED DOG IN FAVOR OF SELLING THE BLACK HILLS.

RED CLOUD AGENCY, Sept. 7, via FORT LARAMIE, Wyoming, Sept. 8.—Major Bingham, of the Cheyenne Agency; Major Burke, of the Standing Rock Agency, and Major Howard, of the Spotted Tail Agency, yesterday morning endeavored to bring the Indians encamped there to this agency to hold a council here. It is understood there is considerable dissatisfaction among the Indians there on account of the failure of the Commissioners to go to Shadron Creek to hold a council, according to a previous understanding, this creek being half way between Red Cloud and Spotted Tail. Under the circumstances nothing can be done until the return of these agents, which will be about the last of the week. Red Dog came in to-day and had a little informal talk with the commission. He is a natural orator and a man of unusual judgment. He favors a sale of the Black Hills, and will have more influence with his people than Red Cloud.

HIRING INDIANS TO COME TO THE COUNCIL.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—The following dispatch was received this morning by Secretary Delano, dated at Red Cloud, Sept. 8:

The subcommission employed Young Man Afraid of His Horses, an influential chief here, to go to Powder and Tongue Rivers to bring in the wild bands. He performed the service, and as a consequence 200 lodges are here. They were promised for this service horses and equipments. One hundred horses will be required to meet this obligation. We are unanimously of opinion that the Ogallalas will require speedy compliance with this promise before entering council for the purchase of the Black Hills. We have telegraphed to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for authority to give this assurance, but have received no reply. We deem this promise so essential that we trouble you with the facts, that we may receive the proper authority.

(Signed.) W. B. ALLISON.

The department has telegraphed that the authority will be given for complying with the promise.

CAPT. WEBB'S FEAT.

AFTER-SCENES OF HIS WONDERFUL ACHIEVEMENT—A REVIEW OF IMPRESSIONS IN MID-CHANNEL—A MEDICAL VIEW OF THE CASE.

The London *Echo* of Aug. 27 has the following:

Capt. Webb returned to Dover by the Castalia yesterday afternoon, and met with a reception of great enthusiasm. It was generally known that the Captain would arrive by one of the Calais afternoon boats, and before 3 o'clock the promenade of the pier, extending half a mile seaward, was closely packed. Shortly after 3 o'clock the Castalia was sighted, gaily decked with a profusion of flags, and the crowd, making sure that the display of bunting was in honor of the wonderful swimmer, raised a loud cheer as the ship drew up to her moorings. Capt. Webb remained below until the passengers were landed. His whereabouts in the saloon was soon discovered, and, there found amongst him becoming uncomfortably enthusiastic, he went on deck, where he was at once recognized, and a ringing cheer ran up the length of the pier. As he landed, the people rushed upon him, competing hotly for the possession of his hand. Capt. Webb was in excellent humor, and did his best to accommodate all; some who failed to grasp his hand expended their enthusiasm in patting his back. As he marched up the pier there was a prolonged ovation, hats waving, handkerchiefs fluttering, and continued hurrahs. At the pier gate the crew of the lugger Ann met him, each carrying a flag, and Capt. Toms at their head. Every one of these claimed the privilege of a shake of his hand. Continuing his progress to the Lord Warden, and finding that progress through the crowd was too slow, Webb got into a carriage which was in waiting, and drove up to his hotel. Two men from the lugger insisted on standing up on each side of him in the carriage, bearing flags. On reaching his hotel he immediately retired, and had two hours' sleep, being somewhat fatigued with the journey across the Channel and the excitement of the landing.

The following is a description of how he passed his time in Calais: "As soon as he arrived at the Hôtel de Paris, after gaining the French shore, he went to bed, wrapped in warm blankets. A French doctor, who volunteered his services, prescribed something to produce perspiration, but Webb declined to take physic, and was soon asleep and in a profuse perspiration. He slept nearly four hours, and awoke much refreshed and very hungry. After taking some soup and fish he went to bed again and slept. After he awoke in the evening he was visited by a number of English people and also by the English Consul at Calais. Webb is a man of few words, and he had not much to say to any of them; but in reply to numerous inquiries, he stated that he had honestly done the swim without assistance, and he thanked the French people for the welcome they had given him on reaching their shores. At 10:30 on Wednesday night Webb went to bed again and enjoyed a long, comfortable sleep until 5:30 this morning. He fell asleep again and slept until 9 o'clock, when he rose, had a hot bath, and ate a hearty breakfast; after which he declared that, with the exception of a little stiffness, he was as well as ever he was in his life. There was a constant succession of visitors in the morning, and to avoid their intrusion he drove into the country."

Last evening when he awoke from another refreshing sleep, he received an invitation to dine with Col. Watson and the officers of the Twenty-fourth Regiment at their mess in the citadel, which he accepted. Before he went out a correspondent had a conversation with him respecting his swimming feat. An account of his long journey through the water from his own lips would, doubtless, be most interesting; but the Captain is a bad hand at spinning a yarn, and is inclined to be very brief about it. To use his own words, "I went," he says, "into the water determined either to reach the other side or sink. All I can say is that I kept pegging at it, and it was a terrible hard job toward the end. But I was determined not to give up as long as I had strength to move a limb." He said the sting of the jellyfish brought on faintness, but on taking a drink of brandy it passed off again. At another time he said he felt queer, namely, after taking some cod-liver oil. It did not agree with him, and he would have no more of it. He did not seem averse to the idea of having his organization reported upon by some eminent surgeon, and was willing to submit to anything that would lead to real practical good; but he is decidedly averse to anything like Barnumism. He has received a very good offer from the Alexandra Palace Company, which he declines on the ground that he is not going to make a show of himself. Arrangements are being made to entertain Capt. Webb at a public luncheon, and to present him with a purse of money; but the time is not fixed, and the intention last night was to return to London to-day.

Capt. Webb was formerly a "Conway" boy, and served an apprenticeship in Liverpool ships. He is also a member of the Mercantile Marine Service Association. In recognition of his previous praiseworthy deeds, as well as this last act of unprecedented endurance and daring, and also with a view to encourage others to qualify themselves to be useful to their fellow-creatures in the time of danger, the President of the Mercantile Marine Association has contributed £25 toward a testimonial to Capt. Webb, and the Secretary at Liverpool will receive other contributions.

The *British Medical Journal* says: The unprecedented exploit of Capt. Webb stands almost unrivalled as an instance of human prowess and endurance. It places Capt. Boyton's achievement in the shade as an exploit, though its practical utility to the species may be much less. It is not merely that Capt. Webb is a daring and accomplished swimmer, of unusual powers of endurance as regards sustained muscular efforts, the great question is, by what arrangement or modification of his heat-producing and heat-conserving processes did he manage to sustain his twenty-two hours' immersion? It is notorious that J. B. Johnson's attempt to swim the Channel two years ago ended in complete failure after an hour's immersion, and yet J. B. Johnson is no ordinary swimmer, and a stalwart fellow, possessing good powers of endurance. There must exist in Capt. Webb's case strong contractile power in the vessels of the skin, by which his body heat was conserved and his stores of force thus rendered available for muscular effort. Combustion within the body produces heat and mechanical effort, and when the powers are taxed to produce heat, or the temperature falls, muscular effort fails partially or absolutely. But, though wearied, he fulfilled his task; and if his immersion be followed by no pyrexia, then Capt. Webb's heat-regulating powers must be regarded as of no ordinary character. How far and to what extent the porpoise-oil prevented heat-loss, and so aided in the result, is a factor that can only be appraised when others have tried it and seen how far it will enable them to undergo the heat-loss of prolonged immersion. That it will have an effect is certain, as in cold regions it is usual to grease the body thoroughly in order to retain its heat. But admitting all this, there would still appear to be peculiarities in the vaso-motor nerves which make the difference, and which has made Capt. Webb's achievement *un fait accompli*.

HONORS TO RALSTON'S MEMORY.

A GREAT MEETING OF THE FRIENDS OF THE DEAD BANKER—HIS VILIFIERS SEVERELY DENOUNCED.

Union Hall, in San Francisco, was not large enough to hold the crowd that gathered on Wednesday night to do honor to the memory of William C. Ralston and to express the popular disapproval of the course of the two papers that have persistently and outrageously vilified him. Not only were these condemned in language that appears in the appended resolutions, but there was manifest among the crowd outside the hall a spirit equally condemnatory of the hostility to Ralston which has prompted some persons, both East and West, to pervert to his abuse other channels of public intelligence. The following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, The citizens of San Francisco have here assembled to declare their solemn sense of the irreparable loss the city has sustained in the untimely death of William C. Ralston, to express their heartfelt sympathy with those bound to him by ties of blood and family connections, and their determination, and record in unmistakable language their utter condemnation and abhorrence of the savage brutality and cruelty of certain of the daily newspapers of the city in the course they have unrelentingly and unjustifiably pursued toward, during his name and memory since his decease: therefore,

Resolved, That in reviewing the life of William C. Ralston, deceased, we recognize one of the first citizens of San Francisco, the creative spirit of her industrial enterprises, the most bounteous giver to her charities, the founder of her financial credit, and the warm supporter of every public and private effort to augment her prosperity and welfare; that to his sagacity, activity, and enterprise San Francisco is indebted for her present material prosperity, and in his death she has sustained an irreparable loss; that in his business conceptions he was a giant, in social life an unswerving friend, and in all the attributes of his character he was a man worthy of love and trust.

Resolved, That the citizens of San Francisco, without distinction of party, caste, or class, in public council now assembled, desire to place on record their loving lamented benefactor and friend our tenderest sympathies for their and our great loss.

Resolved, That the course of brutal and unjustifiable attacks of the daily *Evening Bulletin* and the daily *Morning Call* upon the personal character of Ralston, which did not cease even while his remains were being followed to the grave by his grief-stricken family and friends, merits the severest censure, and we denounce the course of both journals as being in violation of decency; their insinuations we brand as infamous libels upon the dead, and we declare that the perpetrators of them have disgraced civilization and humanity everywhere.

Resolved, That, with a calm though profound conviction of the deep importance of our action, we recommend and urge upon our fellow-citizens, from this time henceforth, to withdraw their advertising patronage from them, cease their subscriptions to, and no longer sustain or encourage either journal. He thought it difficult for a jockey to "pull" his horse. The Jockey Club was opposed to bets and agencies. The book-makers paid like every one else to enter the enclosure, and, like every one else, they might be ejected. M. Merelle, Secretary to the Steeple-chase Society, said he knew nothing about the administration of the association, which was referred to official matters. M. Queaneville, a medical student, said he was Burch's brother-in-law, and horses belonging to the latter had run in his name. Other witnesses were then examined, most of them for the defense.

To-day judgment was delivered, by which all the defendants were found guilty. Valentine was sentenced to a year's imprisonment, and to pay a fine of 4,000 francs; Saffery was condemned to a like fine, without imprisonment; Burch to pay 3,000 francs, all the others having to pay fines varying from 3,000 francs to 4,000 francs. Much satisfaction is expressed at the result of the trial.

A TROUBLESOME PRISONER.

HOW A WICKED YOUNG WOMAN BOTHERED THE KEEPER OF A LONDON PRISON.

Moncure D. Conway writes to the Cincinnati *Commercial* of Millbank Prison, giving this sketch of a troublesome prisoner: The chief difficulties of the prison authorities have always been with female prisoners, since flogging and various other penal punishments are not permitted in the case of women. But there was one young woman, the mention of whose name still blanches the cheek of the Millbank official. This was Julia St. Clair Newman. Her prison career was so revolutionary that she was discussed in Parliament and referred to a special committee of the House of Lords. She was—may yet be, for all known at Millbank—a Creole, born in the West Indies, a lady by birth and education, and accomplished as artist and musician. Nay, she wrote clever poetry or anything else she pleased. Her guardian in Trinidad, having given her mother and herself too small an allowance, they attempted to increase it by the addition of their landlady's silver plate. The mother died in Millbank soon after arrival, and this young girl, whose sentence of transportation had been commuted because she was a "lady," began to try and bribe the wardswomen. She afterward, by the skillful use of chalk, went into a swft decline, deceiving the physicians. She invented ink, extemporized paper, and smuggled letters in and out, despite all vigilance. When caught in any misdemeanor she clasped people's knees, wept, and set all the wardens and keepers to sobbing around her. Her acting showed power enough to have made a fortune. She feigned insanity, and ancient as the trick was, she deceived everybody until she took a whim to try something else. She sent the Police hunting up fictitious treasures buried in a flower-pot, and fictitious criminals. She wrote very clever lampoons of the chaplain, and an able paper on the character of the Queen.

Her hands were so small that no handcuffs could hold them. They sent her to a dark cell, and she refused to eat; she was so near death that the keepers had to yield. They sent her to Bedlam, but the physicians there discovered that she was feigning, and she had to be sent back to Millbank. She perpetually tore up her clothes, and to keep her from parading in *puris naturalibus*, whole wardrobes of clothes had to be sacrificed. Surgical-instrument makers took her exact measure to devise some contrivances that would hold her; she beat them all. The greatest manufacturer of restraints for the insane "made a pair of leather sleeves of extra strength, and fitted them himself. They came up to her shoulders, were strapped across, then also strapped around her waist and again below, fastening her hands close to her side. Next morning the task-mistress took the sleeves to the Governor. In the night Julia had extricated herself from them and cut them into ribbons, using a piece of glass she had secreted." A yet more powerful strait-waistcoat was devised, and a collar put around her neck to keep her from biting it with her teeth. Next morning she was free, as usual. Finally the authorities of the prison notified the Government that they had not the power to restrain or rule this Creole girl, and that she kept the whole establishment in panic. So she was sent on the Nautilus to Van Diemen's Land. Whether she has carried thither her reign of terror I know not, but her career makes the great chapter in the history of Millbank.

A NEGLECTED SENTRY

The French papers state that a soldier of the First Empire, named Jacques Roussel, has just died at Montpellier, (Hérault,) at the age of ninety-two. He was the hero of a singular adventure, of which a number of journals spoke at the time, and which he himself used often to relate. In 1807, the French took possession of Rugen, a small island in the Baltic, separated from the coast of Pomerania by a narrow channel. It was occupied by a detachment of Davoust's corps, when the order came to evacuate it immediately. The embarkation was so hasty that a sentry was forgotten—no other than Roussel. Ignorant of what had passed, he continued to pace up and down, and no relief having come after three hours, he lost patience and returned to the guard-house, which, of course, he found deserted. Making inquiries he learned with despair the departure of the detachment. "Mon Dieu!" he exclaimed, "I shall be reported as a deserter. I am lost, dishonored!" and he burst into tears. His grief aroused the compassion of an honest artisan of the place, who consoled him and gave him shelter, and, after a certain period, gave his only daughter to him as a wife. They were all living happily together when, at the end of five years, a vessel was sighted, and the people flocked to hail it, the uniform of the French Army being recognized. "*Pour le coup*, they have come for me," exclaimed the frightened sentinel, but a sudden thought restored his courage. He ran to his dwelling, quickly donned the uniform, which he had carefully preserved, seized his musket, and, returning to the shore, mounted sentry at the moment when the French landed. "*Qui vive?*" he called out in a stentorian voice. "*Qui vive vous-même?*" replied those from the vessel. "A sentinel." "How long have you been on duty?" "For five years!" Davoust laughed heartily at the adventure and ordered that a release in due form should be given to this deserter in spite of himself. Roussel lived happily with his family for some years; but having had the misfortune to lose his wife and only child, he soon felt a strong wish to return to his country. He arrived at Montpellier toward 1829, and resided there ever since upon his savings and a small pension granted him by the Second Empire.

GOV. WOODFORD IN OHIO.

THE FINANCIAL ISSUE DISCUSSED—THE RAILWAY DANCE OF INFLATION.

Gen. Stewart L. Woodford spoke in behalf of the Ohio Republicans at Youngstown on Monday evening last, dwelling specially upon the financial question. Among his remarks were the following passages, which are plain enough for the blindest inflationist to understand:

The true physician, the faithful friend, would speak to our paised industries, to waiting capital, to labor unemployed and suffering, the sure word of healing, the word of faith: "Believe in honesty, believe in yourselves. Prove your faith by an honest effort to make the nation's promise good. Arise and walk." [Here the speaker showed the audience a gold coin and a greenback.]

Here is a $5 gold piece, coined in 1795, the first gold coinage, I believe, of this nation. Here is a greenback, printed in 1875, whereon the United States promises to pay $5. The gold piece is a fact. It is money, hard, substantial money the world over. This Union might dissolve. The United States, whose name and stamp this coin bears, might pass away, and yet this gold would have actual, tangible, convertible value in London and China alike. For all the world, except possibly some isolated savage tribe, has made and recognizes gold as a universal standard of value and measure of exchange.

The paper greenback is a promise—that and nothing more. A promise may be much, may be all-sufficient. It may be little, it may be nothing. The value of a promise depends on two things. These are ability and good faith. One may be absolutely honest in his purpose and yet utterly unable to perform. It would be unsafe to rely upon his promise. If you had his note and nothing else as means to meet and pay your own due on a given day, you would reasonably expect that your own would be protested. Just in proportion to ability and good faith would be the value of a promise. When both are absolute, your faith in the promise becomes absolute. Such a promise is worth as much as the accomplished fact. Hence we say of some men: "Their simple word is as good as any bond." Hence a Bank of England note is worth to-day, at any commercial centre in the world, just as much as the gold it promises to pay. Everybody knows that the bank has gold to pay for its notes, and is ready to pay that gold whenever those notes are presented at its counter. Hence the Bank of England note will buy just as much as the gold coin it represents. The five-dollar greenback will not, however, buy as much as the five-dollar gold piece. The difference on each dollar is to-day about fourteen cents; on the five dollars it amounts to seventy cents. Quite a percentible difference. The gold piece will buy as much as the greenback and seventy cents of fractional currency added thereto. This difference of fourteen cents in purchasing power between each gold dollar and each greenback dollar represents just the general doubt of the people at large as to when the United States can and will pay a gold dollar on demand for each greenback dollar. If the Government both could and would make such payment to-day, you would be just as willing to have the greenback as the coin. The greenback would buy as much as the coin. It is very much that the nation has this year, by solemn Congressional enactment and executive approval, affirmed the pledge of 1868, and decreed that on and after Jan. 1, 1879, the Government will redeem its greenbacks in gold, and has authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to sell gold-bearing bonds to obtain such gold as may be necessary for such redemption or resumption. And right against this declaration is the Democratic assault made. They may not as yet dare to assault openly. They may and do make feints and attempt flank movements. The Government has solemnly decreed resumption of gold payments by the redemption of the greenback in gold on and after Jan. 1, 1879. That pledge is to be kept or broken. If kept it will certainly require nerve, resolution, the steady progress, however slow that progress may be, toward the condition of ability to keep the pledge.

If broken, then the national credit will be so much the worse impaired, and the ability to perform by so much weakened. If that promise is to be kept, then not an additional dollar of greenbacks is to be issued. However much the Democracy may, to legal interpretations of existing financial law, all agree that to-day four hundred millions of greenbacks are all that can be issued under present laws. Whenever the Government holds gold sufficient to redeem that amount of greenbacks, they can be redeemed. Resumption will then be possible beyond all question or doubt.

Go back with me over the steps of this railway dance of inflation. Roads were projected far in advance of any possible profitable use. Each little farming centre sought railway communication with the nearest town. Each town with the nearest city. Each city with the great through lines of traffic. Neither farming village, nor town, nor city had the accumulated savings, which we call capital, to pay for building the desired roads. So after their people had subscribed what capital they could, they issued their promises to pay the balance in form of bonds. These the railroad companies took. They sold what they could of them for money in the great money centres of the world, here and abroad. They paid the rest to great contractors, who built the roads and furnished the rolling stock. These contractors estimated the discount or loss from face value at which they must sell their bonds in order to convert them into money, and added this amount to the price of their work and materials. Hence the roads cost too much—far too much. But work was furnished and production stimulated. New mines were opened. Old ones were developed to the utmost. Furnaces blazed and forges were erected on every hand. Profits were large. Dividends on iron and coal stocks abundant. And soon more iron was being produced than even such excessive consumption could employ. Threatened ending of the coal supply in England, and rise in wages there, caused increase in the price of iron there, and thus still more stimulated the production of iron here. Great stocks of ore and pig-iron were accumulated, when suddenly the bubble burst. Bubbles always have. Bubbles always will. Paper bonds had been printed, so many and so rapidly, that at last there were no money holders ready to buy at any price. Roads were stopped midway in the prairie, the desert, the mountain. Their trestles are rotting. The wild vines cover their sleepers. Companies defaulted on their interest. Even some counties and towns have failed to keep the bonded contracts into which they had been lured by over-sanguine hope or deliberate misrepresentation. Contractors suspended; laborers were discharged; mines are unworked; furnaces are cold and silent; the poor have neither work to do nor savings whereon to live. This is what your paper bonds have done. This is what your paper money will do if there is neither gold nor honest purpose of payment behind it.

A DRINK OF BLOOD.

A reporter of the Cincinnati *Commercial* went around among the Hebrew slaughter-houses of that city the other day, and at one place he drank a glass of bullock's blood—a beverage that is often indulged in by consumptives—and then he went home and wrote about its effects in this way: "And how did it taste? Fancy the richest cream, warm, with a tart sweetness, and the healthy strength of the pure wine 'that gladdeneth the heart of man!' It was a draught simply delicious, sweeter than any concoction of the chemist, the confectioner, the wincmaker—it was the very elixir of life itself. The popular idea that blood is difficult to drink is an utter fallacy, and the most timid with the warm glass in his hand must be reassured by one glance at its clear contents. He will forget all the familiar feelings of sickness conjured up by that terrible word 'blood;' it is not 'blood' any longer in his eyes, but rosy life, warm and palpitating with the impulse of the warm heart's last palpitation; it is ruddy, vigorous, healthful, and its essence, but the protoplasmic fluid itself—turned in an instant from its natural channel. No other earthly draught can rival such crimson cream, and its strength spreads through the veins with the very rapidity of wine. Perhaps the knowledge of its invigorating properties originated that terrible expression, 'drunk with blood.' That the first draught will create a desire for a second; that a second may create an actual blood-thirstiness in the literal sense of the word; that such a thirst might lead to the worst consequence in a coarse and brutal nature, we are rather inclined to believe is not only possible, but probable. The healthy and vigorous should respect the law of Moses in this regard. Perhaps it was through occasional indulgence in a draught of human blood (before men's veins were poisoned with tobacco and bad liquor,) that provoked the monstrous cruelties of certain Augustine Emperors. Perhaps it was such a passion that, as De Quincy has it, left Caligula, while toying with the polished throat of his wife, Cæsonia, half distracted between the pleasure of caressing it, which he might do frequently, and of cutting it, which could be enjoyed but once."

A LEARNED SHOEMAKER.

The Boston *Herald* says: "Charles C. Frost, of Brattleboro', Vt., the veteran cryptogamist of the Connecticut Valley, has just assisted an Amherst College Professor in getting out a catalogue of plants growing without cultivation within thirty miles of the college. Mr. Frost has sometimes been ranked with Elihu Burritt, 'the learned blacksmith,' as 'the learned shoemaker.' He is the master of several different languages, and is a botanist and cryptogamist of no mean rank. His education is nothing more than could be gained in the common schools of thirty or forty years ago, and his large amount of information has been acquired during odd moments when his business has not demanded his attention. For a number of years he has kept a small shoe store, doing but little or none of the manual labor incident to his trade, and in his business habits is quiet, frugal, and rather close."

THE UNITED STATES NAVY.

MUNICIPAL BANQUET TO AMERICAN OFFICERS AT SOUTHAMPTON.

The Southampton correspondent of the London *Daily Standard* writes to that journal on Aug. 24:

Rear Admiral Worden, commanding the United States European Squadron, whose flag-ship, the Franklin, is one of the three United States war steamers which have been lying in the Southampton waters for several weeks, and his officers were this evening, for the second time, present at a banquet given in their honor, the entertainers being the Mayor and Corporation of Southampton. The room was appropriately decorated for the occasion with large flags and banners, the royal standard of England, the American Eagle, the Union Jack, and the Stars and Stripes, brought into appropriate and effective combination. The Mayor presided, supported on his right by Admiral Worden, and on his left by Capt. Franklin, (United States steamer Franklin,) and there were also present Commander Greene, (United States steamer Alaska,) most of the officers of the squadron, Mr. W. F. Cowper Temple, M. P., Sir Frederick Perkins, M. P., Mr. Davis, (Mayor of Portsmouth,) Mr. Fielder, (Mayor of Winchester,) Mr. Feudermith, (Mayor of Romsey.) Mr. R. Dorling, (Mayor of Andover,) Mr. Croft, (Mayor of Lymington,) Commodore J. E. Commerell, K. C. B., several naval and military officers in her Majesty's service, magistrates, members of the corporation, and others.

Dinner being over, the Mayor gave "The Queen," which was loyally drank, the band playing "God Save the Queen." after which his Worship proposed "The President of the United States of America," remarking that it was a toast that did not often come before them, but that fact alone, knowing the character of the President as a distinguished statesman and soldier, who was not only the elected but the re-elected over 30,000,000 of people, should induce them to accept it with thorough cordiality. "The Star-spangled Banner," performed by the band, was followed by "The Prince and Princess of Wales and the other members of the royal family," and the "Bishop and clergy of the diocese and ministers of all denominations," the latter proposed by the Mayor of Portsmouth and acknowledged by Rev. Arthur Bradley (Church of England) and Father Mount, (Roman Catholic.)

The Chairman then, in giving "Rear Admiral Worden and our other American guests," spoke of the gallant Admiral as one who was engaged in the civil war, and rendered thereby such distinguished service to his country as entitled him to the gratitude of his country, and had won for him the respect and admiration of any people among whom he might sojourn, who would be ready to acknowledge him as a man who did his duty to his country in a time of great difficulty and danger. He was sure he might say, on their own behalf, and on the behalf of the good old town of Southampton, that they wished the Admiral a happy and prosperous future, as well as for the great country he represented, [loud cheers,] and that the United States and Great Britain might ever remain in peace and amity, to afford an example to the other nations of the globe. [More cheering.]

Admiral Worden, who was loudly applauded on rising, said that in the course of his career in the American Navy he had been in a good many tight places, but he must acknowledge as a fact that the kindness with which he had been received there that evening, and the eloquence which had been displayed in the complimentary observations that had been addressed toward him and his countrymen, had put him in a tighter place than he had ever been in before. [Loud cheers and laughter.] He was unaccustomed to deal in eloquence or oratory—they had not been his vocation, but he had a high appreciation of them as a matter of art, and he had experienced that evening very powerful evidence of their value. All that had been said by the Mayor and those who had followed him was said with so much feeling that he was utterly at a loss how to reply to the sentiments which had been uttered toward himself, his associates and his people. He could not do justice to his feelings, and he regretted he could not, but on all events begged leave to thank the Mayor of Southampton, and others who had spoken, for the kindly manner in which they had spoken of the United States and also of himself individually, and those who were associated with him in the service. [Hear, hear.] He was sure that the people whom he represented reciprocated all the kindly sentiments that had been uttered, and desired that harmony and good will should always exist between England and the United States. [Loud cheers.] The interests, the pleasures, and the national pride of both were united in sentiments of fraternity and kindness. [Loud cheers.] He could say no more than this; but he should ever be glad to bear in remembrance the remarks that had been uttered and the sentiments that had been expressed. [Cheers.] The gallant Admiral resumed his seat amid loud applause.

"The Army, Navy, and Reserved Forces," were proposed by Mr. Sheriff Pearce, and acknowledged by Col. Lacy, of the Forty-sixth Regiment, to which a history is attached, from the fact that it was retured through the regiment under a flag of truce after the American War of Independence.

Sir John Commerell also replied, saying that he had been recently engaged in war service, and, returning to his country after it, had been everywhere well received; he had, however, been also engaged in the service of peace, and in no one of these had he received more honor than when it was his good fortune to command the ship that bore to the United States the remains of the great philanthropist, Mr. George Peabody, [cheers,] which remains now rested in their last home in the United States, though his memory would ever live in the hearts and minds of the poor widows and orphans who before had no homes, but had by his munificence been provided homes near London. The mission he had to perform was a sad, yet pleasurable one, for it brought him into contact with many naval and military officers in the United States, as well as many of the foremost statesmen; but from none did he receive more genial hospitality than from Admiral Worden, who was now present. [Loud cheers.] That hospitality would never be forgotten by him. He was very thankful to the Mayor and Corporation of Southampton for the opportunity that had been given him of returning his acknowledgments for all the kindness he had received.

For "The House of Commons," Sir Frederick Perkins and Right Hon. W. F. Cowper Temple, M. P., replied.

Other toasts followed, and the proceedings did not conclude till an advanced hour.

CARELESS G

Hoffman, D. C. Calvin, a lawyer, and Henry Bergh. It was through the efforts of the last-named Commissioner and the Society for the Protection of Children that the proceedings were instituted, the object being, Mr. Bergh said, to protect the boy and his property from the improper acts of parties who were around him, and who seemed to have an interest in keeping him constantly under the influence of liquor. Mr. Ambrose H. Monell appeared to sustain the petition for the appointment of a committee to take charge of his person and property, and Mr. Henry opposed. The jury found in favor of the petition, and declared the boy a habitual drunkard.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

RECONVEYANCE—THE DUTY OF TRUSTEES—BARREN TRUSTS—WHEN TO BE MADE.

Ira G. French, plaintiff in error, vs. Thomas Edwards, W. T. Carothers et al.—In error to the Circuit Court for the District of California.—Mr. Justice Swayne delivered the opinion of the court. The plaintiff in error was the plaintiff in the court below. The action was ejectment. The case was submitted to the court without the intervention of a jury. The court found the face and gave judgment for the defendants. The plaintiff thereupon sued out this writ of error. The facts are found here: 1. That Robert H. Vance, on the 1st of March, 1862, was seized in fee of the premises in controversy. 2. That on that day he conveyed the premises to the plaintiff, who thereupon became seized and the owner in fee, and that he continued such owner until the 9th of January, 1863. 3. That on that day he and the defendants executed a joint conveyance of the premises to Edward Martin and Francis E. Lynch, their heirs and assigns forever, upon certain trusts, which, so far as it is necessary to state them, were as follows: The grantees were to hold and convey the premises in lots of such size and for such prices as should be directed by a committee of four persons, or a majority of them, the committee to be appointed by the parties to the deed and a railroad company then forming and thereafter to be incorporated, to construct a railroad, leading from Sutterville, and connecting with the Sacramento Valley Railroad. It was "provided further that no conveyance shall be made by said party of the second part until the said railroad shall have been commenced in good faith as aforesaid; and this conveyance shall be void if such railroad shall not be built within one year from the date of these presents; provided, however, that if the iron for such railroad shall be lost or retained on its transit from the Atlantic States, from any accident, then the time for completing said railroad shall be extended to two years, instead of one year." 4. The railroad company was never incorporated, and the railroad was never commenced. 5. The defendants were in exclusive possession of the premises at the commencement of the action, holding adversely to the plaintiff and all other persons. The court held that the legal title was vested in Martin and Lynch by the deed of the 9th of January, 1863, was still vested in them, and that the plaintiff could not therefore recover. The case was formerly before this court in another shape—French vs. Edwards et al., Wall., 506. Upon this occasion it has been argued elaborately upon the doctrine of subsequent conditions broken. We have not found it necessary to consider that subject. Another ground of decision is disclosed which we think free from difficulty, and upon which we are satisfied to place our judgment. It appears that the deed trust to Martin and Lynch was executed on the 9th of January, 1863. By its terms it was to become void if the railroad was not completed within one year from its date. This suit was begun on the 30th of November, 1872, more than eight years after the time limited, when the deed, upon the contingency mentioned, was to lose its efficacy. The court found that the road had not been begun, and that the company had not been incorporated. There is nothing in the record indicating that either event will ever occur. It was found that the plaintiff had a perfect title when the trust was executed. The grantees, therefore, took their entire title from him. It is a corollary that the other grantors had nothing to convey. Their joining in the deed, so far as the title was concerned, was matter of form and not of substance. Without incorporation the railroad company could not share in the appointment of the committee under whose direction the lots were to be sold and the proceeds were to be distributed. Hence there could be no sale, and the Trustees were powerless to do anything but remain passive and hold the title. The object of the conveyance had wholly failed, and the trust was impossible to be performed. The trust thus became barren. One more dry and naked could not exist. It was the plain duty of the Trustees to reconvey to their grantor. He was the sole cestui que trust, and had the exclusive beneficial right to the property. A court of equity, if applied to, could not have hesitated to compel a reconveyance. Under these circumstances such reconveyance will be presumed in equity and at law as well. The case must be clearly such that a court of equity, if called upon, would decree a reconveyance. The present case is within these categories. The Trustees being bound to reconvey, it is to be presumed they discharged that duty—rather that they violated it by continuing to hold on to the title. The trust was executory. When its execution became impossible, common honesty, their duty, and the law required that they should at once give back to the donor the legal title which he had given to them. The conclusion of law that the title was still in the Trustees was, therefore, a manifest error; on the contrary, it should have been presumed that Martin and Edwards had reconveyed, and that the title had thus become reinvested in the plaintiff, and the court should have adjudged accordingly. The judgment is therefore reversed, and the case will be remanded to the Circuit Court, with directions to proceed in conformity with this opinion.

COURT NOTES.

Owen Wheeler, residing at West and Christopher streets, was held yesterday, by Justice Wandell, in $100 bail, for violation of the Excise law.

Twenty-two acres of land at Fort Washington, claimed by Mr. T. Stewart, was yesterday relieved from the lis pendens in the suit against Tweed.

Herman Wittowski, who had been held by Commissioner Osborn to answer a charge of opening a letter addressed to Julius Oppenhover, was discharged yesterday, the evidence failing to sustain the complaint.

Michael McCarthy, of No. 34½ Henry street, was arrested on Thursday night by Officer Dean, of the Seventh Precinct, while running down the street with pocket-book belonging to William Ray containing $140. The prisoner was admitted to $1,500 bail.

Charles C. Murray, a collector in the employ of the New-York Transfer Company, was brought before Justice Wandell yesterday on the charge of embezzling $132, paid him on Aug. 24 by Josephine Adams, of No. 82 East Eighty-first street. The prisoner having pleaded guilty he was held in $1,000 bail.

Herman Brommell, residing at No. 51 Clinton street, appeared before Justice Smith, at the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, and charged Solomon Wolf with having, on Thursday last, while on a visit to Philadelphia, broken open his trunk and stolen a gold watch and various articles of clothing valued at $90. The defendant was held in $1,000 bail to answer.

Charles Jackson, colored, of No. 119 West Sixteenth street, was brought before Justice Wandell, at the Washington Place Police Court, yesterday, and charged by Solomon Flecter, also colored, with having stolen a watch and chain from the latter's person. Jackson denied the theft, but subsequent examination revealed the articles concealed in his shoe. On the discovery being made the defendant pleaded that he had been drinking with the deponent and had only stolen the watch and chain "for fun," intending to return them. He was held in $2,000 bail to answer.

Raphael Chenard, of No. 366 Ninth avenue, was robbed on Monday night of a box containing various articles of jewelry and vouchers for two diamond rings valued at $782. Francisco Rubiera, a young Cuban, was seen on the premises on the night of the robbery, and the deponent had him arrested. The pawn-tickets for the jewelry having been found on the defendant's person, he confessed the theft. The jewelry was subsequently identified at various pawn shops. On being brought before Justice Wandell, at the Washington Place Police Court, yesterday, he gave his occupation as type-setter, and pleaded guilty.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Donohue.

Douglas vs. Schwartz.—Granted.
Schelley vs. Diehl.—Order granted.
Lewis vs. Serrell.—Granted.
Comstock vs. Young.—Motion granted; costs to abide event.
Brandt vs. Deschler.—Order granted.
Allen vs. Smith.—Granted.
Hahn vs. Zeller.—Order granted.
In the Matter of the Petition of Vaurrietta Stewart.—Decree granted.
Smith vs. Hazlett.—Order granted.
Adam vs. Adam.—Order granted.
Seibert vs. Wallace.—Order granted.
Rudian vs. Rudian.—Order granted, confirming Referee's report, and granting decree of divorce to plaintiff.
Opdyke vs. Wilson.—Granted.
Heywood vs. Russ.—No merits are shown; motion denied.
Mahan vs. Roessner.—Granted.
Messmore vs. Martin, (No. 1.)—Motion denied.
Messmore vs. Martin, (No 2.)—Same.
Zischofski vs. Cosine.—Granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Curtis.

Sutherland vs. The New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company.—Proposed case and amendments settled.

THE WILL OF EDWARD H. TRACY.

Mr. Edward H. Tracy, late Chief Engineer of the Croton Aqueduct Department, who died on the 28th ult. at Carmel, N. Y., left the following will, which was filed yesterday in the Surrogate's Court:

"I, Edward H. Tracy, of the City of New-York, civil engineer, hereby make my last will and testament, as follows: All my estate and property of every kind I give, devise, and bequeath to my brothers, William Tracy and Charles Tracy, in equal shares, and if either of them dies before me, his share goes to the survivor, and I appoint them executors of this will, and I revoke all former wills and testaments. In witness whereof I have hereto set my hand and seal, at Carmel, N. Y., this 10th day of August, 1875."

Mr. Tracy was a bachelor. He left a valuable estate, the exact amount of which is not known. He was the executor of the estate of James B. Taylor, about which there has been so prolonged a litigation.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos.	Nos.
57—Nagle vs. McGinnis.	195—Bloomingdale vs. Denbery.
61—Stevens vs. Foley.	201—Lewis vs. Jacobs.
61½—Collins vs. Buddensick.	210—Hepp vs. Hepp.
90—Petrach vs. Horath, President.	217—King vs. Hackley.
128—Jones vs. Cox.	219—Atkinson vs. O'Donnell.
141—Matter of Chapin.	228—Reilly vs. Ottiwell.
149—Peck vs. Chicago and Alton Railroad.	237—Stichnoth vs. Stichnoth.
151—Holden vs. Mittnacht.	260—Real Estate Trust Co. vs. Roe...
155—Whitlock vs. Volden.	263—Dale vs. Moore.
160—National Photo.Chem. Co. vs. Nemo.	264—Hall vs. Hall.
169—Deckerman vs. Diggs.	267—Burk vs. Stormenger.

MARINE COURT—PART I.

Held by Gross, J.

Nos.	Nos.
4316—Touhill vs. O'Neill et al.	3168—Dux vs. Schreyer.
3159—Brandon vs. Gibbs et al.	3169—Rauffer vs. Webb.
3160—Stadmuller et al. vs. Beleering.	3170—Fields vs. Sands.
3161—Ranson vs. Marshall	3171—Anderson vs. Bernstein.
3162—Trum vs. Moore.	3172—Davenport vs. The Fouret Shoe Fitting Co.
3163—Ainsdeilers et al. vs. Fitzpatrick.	3174—Lesster vs. Davison.
3166—Stenard, Jr., vs. Freeman.	3177—Dallinger vs. Webb et al.
	3178—Kelly vs. Fuller.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

Samuel Fields and Patrick Hynes, robbery.	Gustave Ducables, grand larceny.
William J. Anderson and Patrick Clancy, robbery.	William Brandon, grand larceny.
Patrick Cahill and Patrick Keeny, robbery.	Philo Pispolo, grand larceny.
Patrick Whalen, Edward Grady, and Thomas Walsh, robbery.	Joseph Johnson, grand larceny.
Julia Mosby, robbery.	Thomas Quick, John J. Doyle, and Michael Hagan, grand larceny.
Michael Brown, robbery.	Joseph Flynn, grand larceny.
George Walsh, robbery.	Bernard Patscher, grand larceny.
Daniel O'Connell, felonious assault and battery.	Christopher Briggs, false pretenses.
John Downs, felonious assault and battery.	Thomas Meyer, disorderly house.
John Daly, felonious assault and battery.	William J. Dinmore, petit larceny.
Frederick Jacques, burglary.	Charles Yudes, petit larceny.
Donald Harris and John Gibbons, burglary.	John Martin and Thomas Floyd, petit larceny.
John McQuade, burglary.	James Elmore, petit larceny.
Henry Lang, burglary.	George Smith, petit larceny.
Thomas Wallace, grand larceny.	Francis A. Taylor, violation of lottery law.
Henry Thompson, grand larceny.	William C. Yorke, violation of excise law.
Susannah Quesnal, grand larceny.	
James Clendenin, grand larceny.	
Rosa Moses, grand larceny.	

THE WASHINGTON MARKET MURDER

THE CORONER'S INQUEST IN THE CASE OF LEARY—A VERDICT AGAINST ROSS.

Coroner Woltman held an inquest yesterday in the case of Dennis Leary, who was stabbed and almost instantly killed by Augustus Ross, near Washington Market, on Friday morning last. William Prime, of No. 127 West street, testified that on Friday morning last he was lying asleep in front of his residence when he was awakened by Leary saying, "I'll cut you;" Ross was standing opposite him; Leary made a "jab" at Ross and struck him in the groin; Ross, on finding himself stabbed, went into the bar-room. Thomas Johnson, of No. 127 West street, swore that at 1:30 A. M., Leary entered the bar-room covered with blood, and said that he had been in a fight in Cedar street, and had cut some one; after taking a glass of beer he left, but soon came back and wanted more beer, which was refused him; at 4:15 o'clock the witness heard a disturbance and angry words, and saw Leary and Ross come in the bar-room; Ross went to the wash-stand to wash himself, and Leary coming behind him looked over his shoulder; Ross told him to go away, as he did not want anything to do with him; Leary muttered something, and went out toward Washington Market. He came back in four or five minutes, and began reading a paper which was on the bar; Ross went up and asked him what was the matter with him; Leary shoved Ross away from him, and said something about a gang in Franklin street "having it in" for Ross. Leary then dropped his paper and pushed Ross, who said he would see whether Leary had it in for him or not. Both then clinched, and an officer came in at this time and put Leary, who was known as "Stokes," out of the bar-room. The witness saw nothing of the stabbing. Some time previous Leary attacked the witness with a butcher-knife and threw a glass at him. Charles W. Quinn, a runner in Washington Market, testified that he met Leary while going to the market, and Leary asked him for a knife, saying he had a sheep for sale which he had got away with. The witness refused to give him the knife, and Leary went away, but returned soon after covered with blood and again asked for the knife, which was again refused him. Leary said, "I'll fix the ——." Soon after Leary stood with his back to the stand, and Ross in front of him. Witness turning around, saw Ross make a pass at Leary, and when he drew his hand back he had a knife in it. Leary put his hands to his stomach. He had no knife in his hands when stabbed by Ross. Both men were under the influence of liquor. Deputy Coroner McWhinney read the ante-mortem statement of Leary, and the post-mortem examination on his body. The jury, after a short absence, rendered a verdict against Ross. Counsel for the prisoner moved that his client be admitted to bail, which was denied by Coroner Woltman, and the formal examination of the prisoner taken. Ross, by advice of counsel, reserved any defense he might have to offer for another tribunal. He was then committed to the Tombs.

SHAKESPEAREAN CRITICISM IN GERMANY.

The vast library of Shakespearean criticism and commentary by Germans has received, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, a new and important addition in an octavo collection of his "Lectures on Hamlet," delivered by Karl Werder at the Berlin University. No such complete exposition of the great tragedy has ever before appeared as this volume of 250 closely-printed pages, not one of which can be called wholly superfluous. Herr Werder shows himself throughout a devoted, yet not undiscerning admirer of an immortal poet. He takes especial pains in his exposition of the mode in which the final catastrophe—the vengeance of *Hamlet* on his father's murderer—is brought about to vindicate Shakespeare from the charge made against him by his chief translator, Schlegel, of halting in the working out of this part of the plot. The withdrawal of *Hamlet* for a time, during which the *King* and his plot against his nephew's life become the prominent features of the play, Schlegel refers to a sort of carelessness of construction. Herr Werder views it rather as a proof of the consummate art of the tragedian, who thus leads the action on clearly and steadily to the fall of the uncle into the very trap designed by him for his nephew, thus freed from the last vestiges of doubt as to the *King's* guilt which had before tortured his mind, and kept him vibrating between will and deed. *Hamlet's* own death is but the perfect completion of the catastrophe that has been so long delayed by a skillful purpose. This volume is the more noteworthy, as its publication so soon after Benedix's postumous work, *Against Shakespearomania*, shows how little effect has been produced on the popular dramatist's countrymen by his assault on the reputation of the poet, whose position in their esteem above Goethe and Schiller vexed his patriotic soul.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 9.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 85 head, making the total supply for the week thus far, 8,296 head, or 488 cars, (of which 268 cars were through consignments, the balance on sale here,) against 449 cars for the same time last week, and 576 cars for the same week last year; there was no market to-day, all fresh arrivals being through consignments; sales of 18 cars of odds and ends and common stock, leaving the yards nearly bare of stock. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 400 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 14,000 head, against 8,800 head for the same time last week, and 23,000 head for the same week last year; trade was light to-day, few offering and the demand light; sales 400 head; Indian stock Sheep ranging from 69 to 72 lb., at $3 75@$3 80; one car of Sheep remaining in the yards unsold. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 2,000 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 11,000 head, against 9,600 head for the same time last week, and 14,400 head for the same week last year; the market was dull; sales of 600 head: the quality of offerings were poor; Yorkers, grass-fed, at $6 75@$7 25, slow demand; corn-fed, $7 40@$7 65; Heavy Hogs, $8@$8 15, slow; six cars remain unsold—four Heavy and two Yorkers, grass-fed.

CHICAGO, Sept. 9.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,800 head market fairly active, under scarce supply; sales of extra Steers at $6 40@$6 75; common to good, $3@$5 50; Texans, $2 75@$3 75; choice sold at $6; shipments, 960 head. Hogs—Receipts, 5,000 head; market weak and a shade lower; sales mostly at $7@$7 50; light, $7 25@$7 50; heavy, $7 50@$7 60; Philadelphias, $8 50@$9; shipments, 4,000 head. Sheep—Receipts, 500 head; market active and easier; sales of inferior to common at $3@$3 25; medium to choice, $4@$4 75.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 9.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 13¾c.; Low Middling, 13⅛c.; Good Ordinary, 12¼c., net receipts, 144 bales; gross, 1,096 bales; exports coastwise, 1,735 bales; sales, 850 bales; stock, 9,054 bales.

MOBILE, Sept 9.—Cotton irregular; Middling, 13c.@13⅛c.; Low Middling 12½c.@12⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 12c.@12⅛c.; net receipts, 88 bales; exports coastwise, 67 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 1,721 bales.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 9.—Cotton dull and easier; Middling, 13⅜c.; Low Middling, 13⅛c.; Good Ordinary, 12⅞c.@13c.; net receipts, 664 bales; exports coastwise, 100 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 4,179 bales.

GALVESTON, Sept. 9.—Cotton easy; Middling, 13⅝c.; Low Middling, 13¼c.; Good Ordinary, 12¼c.; net receipts, 1,800 bales; exports, coastwise, 54 bales; sales, 780 bales; stock, 11,583 bales.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 9.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 13⅛c.; Low Middling, 12¾c.; Good Ordinary, 12¼c.; net receipts, 551 bales; sales, 347 bales; stock, 2,305 bales.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—SEPT. 9.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

500 Western Union... 80¼	100 Ohio & Miss..... 19¼
800 do........ 80⅜	200 do.......b3. 19⅝
2900 do........ 80½	400 do........ 19⅜
2300 do........ 80⅝	1300 Lake Shore..... 57⅜
800 do.......s3. 80½	1500 do........ 57½
300 do.......b3. 80⅝	1700 do........ 57⅝
1500 do........ 80⅝	500 do.......b3. 57¾
900 do........ 80½	1000 do........ 57½
1400 do.......s3. 80½	1500 do.......s3. 57⅝
1400 do........ 80⅝	500 do........ 57⅝
200 Union Pacific.... 73½	600 do.......s3. 57½
3300 Erie Railway.... 18⅜	400 Rock Island......108
300 do.......s3. 18⅜	200 Tol. & Wab..... 6¼
1000 do........ 18¼	100 Atlan. & Pac. Pf.. 12¼
100 Pacific Mail..... 37⅝	1200 North-western.. 40¼
1700 do........ 37¾	50 do........ 40½
900 do.......b3. 37⅞	100 do.......s3. 40¼
800 do........ 37⅞	1100 do........ 40⅜
1800 do........ 38	1300 do........ 40¼
1300 do........ 38⅛	500 do.......s3. 40¼
2700 do........ 38¼	100 North-western Pf. 55½
100 do.......s3. 38⅛	100 St. Paul Pf..... 64½
500 do........ 38¼	100 do........ 64¼
10 N. Y. C. & H.....105¼	200 St. Paul........ 36⅞
200 Pac. R. of Mo.... 47¼	800 do........ 37
100 Panama.........137	400 do........ 36⅞

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., 1864.........117½	$500 U. S. 5-20 R., 1867....12.120½
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., 1864....12.117⅞	10,000 U. S. 5-20, R., 1868....b.c.121
1,000 do........117¾	5,000 U. S. 5s, '81, R.117½
9,000 U. S. 5-20 C., 1865, N..12.118¾	5,000 U. S. 5s, '81, C.117¾
20,000 U.S.5s,10-40R.116½	5,000 U. S. 6s. Cur..123½
	5,000 do........12.123⅝

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$2,000 Tenn. 6s,N.b.c. 51	500 Atl. & P. Tel..b.c. 21½
1,000 Ga. 7s, G. bs..100	100 do........ 21⅞
3,000 do.......bc. 99⅞	100 do.....b30. 22
11,000 Mo.6s,H. & St. Jo. Iss., '76.101	100 do........ 21⅞
10,000 Chic. & N. W. Con. C. G.bs. 87⅞	100 do........ 21¾
1,000 H.& St.Jo.8s C. 80	100 do.......b3. 22
4,000 Erie 3d........ 95½	300 do........ 21¾
5,000 Mich. Cen. 7s.104½	100 Union Pacific.b.c. 73⅜
1,000 Cen. Pac. G.bs.104⅞	25 Clev. & P. G'd.b.c. 89⅞
5,000 Cen. Pac. 1st, Cal. & O B'h. 90	1100 Erie Railway.b.c. 18¼
1,000 Un.Pacific 1st.103¼	70 do........ 18½
1,000 do......c.103⅜	700 do........ 18⅜
15,000 do........103½	1400 do........ 18½
1,000 Un. Pac. S. F. 93⅞	200 do.......c. 18½
15,000 Un. P.7s, L. G.102	800 do.......s3. 18½
4,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83......b.c.104½	800 do........ 18⅝
8,000 Ches. & Ohio 1st, coup. on. 34	50 do........ 18¾
10,000 C. & P., C. S.F.108	100 do........ 18⅝
2,000 C.C. & I.C.1st. 45	100 do.......c. 18⅝
10,000 do........ 43½	200 do.......s3. 18½
100 Consol. Coal.b.c. 49	400 do........ 18½
100 Quick. Pf....b.c. 21	400 C. & N. W.b.c.b3. 40⅜
10 American Ex.b.c. 59½	300 do........ 40⅜
6 N. Y. C. & H.b.c.105½	1500 do.......s3. 40⅜
300 do........105⅛	400 do.......s3. 40¼
300 P. M. S. S. Co.b.c. 38¼	1300 do........ 40⅜
100 do........ 38⅛	600 do........ 40¼
100 do.......b3. 38¼	50 C. & N. W. Pf.b.c. 55⅝
400 do........ 38¼	200 L. S. & M. So.b.c. 57½
2300 do........ 38⅜	1300 do.......s3. 57½
300 do.......s3. 38⅜	100 do.......b3. 57½
500 do.......b3. 38½	1900 do........ 57½
900 do........ 38½	300 do........ 57⅝
700 do.......b3. 38⅝	1700 do.......s3. 57½
200 do........ 38⅝	2000 do........ 57⅜
900 do........ 38½	500 do.......b3. 57½
100 do.......s3. 38⅜	2100 do........ 57½
100 do.......b3. 38½	100 do.......s5. 57⅜
300 do........ 38⅜	400 do.......s3. 57⅜
600 do........ 38¼	1200 do........ 57⅜
2100 West. U. Tel.b.c. 80¾	100 do.......s3. 57¼
100 do.......b3. 80¾	5100 do........ 57¼
200 do.......s3. 80⅝	200 Chic. & R. I..b.c.108¼
900 do........ 80¾	81 Tol., Wab. & W. 6⅛
100 do.......c. 80¾	100 St. L., K. C. & N. Pref......b.c. 31
600 do........ 80⅝	200 Del., L. & W...b.c.121
300 do.......s3. 80⅝	700 Chic., Mil. & St. Paul.....b.c.b3. 37
300 do........ 80¾	800 do........ 37
500 do.......b3. 80⅞	100 do.......c. 37⅛
1900 do........ 80⅞	300 do........ 37⅛
1500 do........ 81	100 do.......s3. 37
300 do.......b3. 81	500 do........ 37
200 do.......b3. 81⅛	400 do........ 36⅞
800 do........ 81⅛	200 do........ 36¾
300 do.......s3. 81	200 C.,M.& St.P.Pf.b.c. 64¼
100 do.......b5. 81	400 do........ 64⅛
100 do.......b3. 81⅛	100 do........ 64⅛
400 do........ 81⅛	100 do.......s3. 64⅛
800 do........ 81	100 do.......b3. 64¼
300 do.......s3. 80⅞	200 do........ 64¼
800 do........ 80¾	100 do.......s3. 64⅛
200 do.......b3. 80⅞	200 P. R. of Mo.b.c.s3. 47
1700 do........ 80¾	100 do........ 47
100 Panama......b.c.138	100 Atl. & Pac.Pf.b.c. 12½
	300 Ohio & Miss..b.c. 19⅜
	600 do.......b3. 19½

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$35,000 U. S. Cur. 6s.123½	500 Erie Railway..... 18⅜
2,000 C. Pac G. bs.104⅞	100 do.......s3. 18⅜
2,000 N.W. C.C.G.bs. 87⅞	300 do........ 18¼
8,000 Un. Pac. S.F.c. 93¾	500 do........ 18⅜
125 Con. Coal........ 49½	500 do........ 18½
50 Bk. of Republic.c. 96	100 Erie Railway Pf. 39½
100 N. Y. C. & H..b3.105	100 Lake Shore...... 57¼
100 Atlan. & Pac. P... 21½	1500 do.......s3. 57⅛
200 do........ 21¾	1400 do.......s5. 57
100 West. Union...s3. 80¾	600 do........ 57⅛
700 do.......s3. 80⅝	600 do.......s3. 57
600 do........ 80⅝	100 do.......s4. 57
600 do........ 80½	100 do.......c. 57⅛
400 do.......s3. 80½	200 do.......b3. 57⅛
100 do........ 80⅝	200 do.......s4. 57
200 Pacific Mail...s3. 38¼	500 do.......s3. 57
100 do.......b3. 38⅜	800 do........ 57⅛
900 do........ 38⅜	500 do........ 57¼
100 do.......s3. 38¼	200 Rock Island......108⅛
700 do........ 38⅛	500 St. Paul........ 36¾
300 do........ 38¼	200 St. Paul Pref..... 64
900 do........ 38⅜	200 N. J. Central...b3.111
100 North-weste'n.b3. 40¼	16 do........111
200 North-west.Pf.s3. 55	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$10,000 U. S. 5-20s, coup., 1864.........117⅞

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$3,000 Cen. Pac. 1st, Cal. & O. B.. 90	100 W. Un. Tel.b.c.s4. 80⅝
5,000 Un. Pac. S. F.. 93⅞	700 do........ 80⅝
2,000 do........ 93¾	500 do........ 80¾
20,000 do........ 94	100 do.......c. 80¾
3,000 M. & St. P. 8s, 1st........109	100 do.......b3. 80⅞
18,000 C. & N. W., C. C. Gld Bds... 87⅞	400 do........ 80¾
23,000 do........ 88	300 do.......b3. 80⅞
5,000 do........ 88¼	100 do........ 80¾
50 B'k Republic.b.c.c. 95	300 do........ 80⅞
50 Del. & Hud. C. Co.120	500 do........ 80¾
100 do......b.c.120	100 Ch. & N.W.b.c.s3. 40¾
100 At. & P. Tel.b.c.s3. 21½	100 do.......b3. 40⅜
100 Mar. a. p......b.c. 9¼	200 C.&N.W.Pf.b.c.s3. 55
100 do........ 9	200 Erie R'Way..b.c. 18½
100 Con. Coal of M.b.c. 49½	100 do.......c. 18⅝
1100 L. Sh. & M. S.b.c. 57⅛	200 do........ 18½
500 do.......b3. 57¼	700 do........ 18⅝
1500 do........ 57¼	1600 do........ 18¾
500 do........ 57⅛	500 do........ 18⅞
100 M. Coal Co...b.c. 17	200 do........ 19
200 Pac.M.S.S. Co.b.c. 38¼	300 Ch. & R. I.b.c.s3.107⅞
100 N. Y. C. & H. R.b.c.105	300 C., M. & St. P.b.c. 36⅞
100 C.,M.&St.P.Pf.b.c. 64	100 Pac. R. of Mo.b.c. 47
	100 do........ 46¾
	30 Ohio & Miss..b.c. 19¾
	30 Reno R. E. 2d, Pf.104

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$1,000 Un. Pac. 1st..103⅜	20 Panama.........137½
200 West. Un....s3. 80⅝	400 Lake Shore....s4. 57
400 do........ 80¾	500 do.......s4. 57
100 do......s10. 80½	200 do.......s5. 57
100 do.......c. 80⅞	300 do........ 57⅛
800 do.......c. 81	200 do........ 57¼
400 do.......b3. 80⅞	100 At. & Pac. P..... 12
1100 do........ 80⅞	100 do........ 11⅞
500 do........ 81	100 North-west...b3. 40⅜
1000 do.......b3. 81	100 do........ 40¼
300 Erie R'way...b3. 19	200 do.......b3. 40⅜
500 do........ 19	200 do........ 40⅜
1000 do........ 18⅞	100 St. Paul........ 36⅞
600 do.......b3. 19	400 do........ 36⅝
800 do........ 19	200 St. Paul Pref..... 63⅞
200 do.......b3. 19⅛	100 Pac. R. of Mo..... 46⅝
1700 do........ 19	20 Morris & Essex..103
1100 do........ 19⅛	100 At. & Pac. Tel... 21⅜
300 do.......b3. 19¼	100 do.......b3. 21½
300 do........ 19¼	100 do........ 21½
1800 do........ 19⅛	200 Pac. Mail.....s3. 38¼
100 do........ 19	1100 do........ 38¼
400 Ohio & Miss..b3. 19½	200 do.......b3. 38¼
100 do........ 19½	

THURSDAY, Sept. 9—P. M.

The improved tone of affairs on the Stock Exchange, which set in early in the week, was still more marked to-day, a general advance in prices taking place, with a considerable increase in the volume of business. The advance ranged from ¼ to 1 ⅌ cent. in the general list, but Panama rose to 138 against 136¼ at the close yesterday. Western Union advanced from 80¼ to 81⅛, reacted to 80½, and at the close recovered to 81. The Directors will meet to-morrow for the declaration of the regular quarterly dividend of 2 ⅌ cent., and the books, both for the dividend and annual election, will close about the 20th inst. The stock is scarce for delivery, and is worth something for its daily use. Pacific Mail advanced 1 ⅌ cent., reaching 38⅝, and closed at 38¼. Erie sold up to 19¼ and closed at 19, against 18¼ yesterday. Lake Shore was firm at the opening at 57⅜@57⅝, but subsequently declined to 57, a recovery to 57¼ taking place in the closing dealings. St. Paul preferred opened at 64½, against 64⅛ last evening, but fell off at the close to 63⅞. Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph rose from 21⅛ to 22, but afterward lost the improvement. Missouri Pacific and Atlantic and Pacific preferred were weak, the former declining from 47¼ to 46⅝, and the latter from 12⅛ to 11⅞. New-York Central rose to 105⅛, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western to 121, and New-Jersey Central to 111. The other changes were slight. The transactions for the day reached 143,361 shares, of which 133,000 were in Western Union, Lake Shore, Erie, Pacific Mail, North-western, and St. Paul.

The money market was easy, with the majority of call loans at 1½@2 per cent., the highest rate having been 2½ per cent., made shortly before the close of bank hours. The offerings of commercial paper continue light, and prime names sell quickly at 4½ to 6 per cent., according to the date of maturity. The national bank notes received for redemption at Washington to-day amounted to $630,000.

The bullion in the Bank of England decreased £529,000 during the week, and £20,000 was withdrawn from the bank on balance to-day. The proportion of reserve to liabilities, which was 53 7-16 per cent. last week, is now 54 per cent., the amount of unemployed notes in the bank being £14,893,880. The minimum rate of discount remains unchanged at 2 ⅌ cent., but in the open market the rate is ⅜ ⅌ cent. lower. The London market for securities was higher, with a slight decline in consols at the close, the quotations for the latter being 94½ for money and 94 9-16 for the account. United States bonds were steady at 106¼ for old 1865s, 108⅛@108⅜ for 1867s, 105¼@105½ for 10-40s, and 105⅛@105⅜ for new 5s. Erie advanced to 16⅜, and closed at 16⅛@16⅜. The specie in the Bank of France increased 15,434,000 francs during the week, which probably represents, in part, the outflow of bullion from the Bank of England. The foreign exchanges were in a weak and demoralized condition, arising from not only the daily rates exacted for the use of gold by the bull clique in the Gold Room, but the high quotations for time gold, borrowers to-day having paid ⅞ ⅌ cent. for the use of gold for thirty days, and 1⅜ ⅌ cent. for sixty days. In addition to the above depressing influences, the demand for exchange is limited, especially from importers, who are now busy in taking their goods out of bond for the purpose of marketing the same, and hence use their available gold for the payment of Customs rather than for the purchase of exchange; and again, money is so easy at London that there is no pressing necessity for remittances. The cotton season will open in earnest shortly, and the supply of bills from this source generally leads to the expectation of lower rates for sterling, even when the market is not disturbed by any operations in the Gold Room. The leading bankers reduced their asking rates to $4 83½ for long and $4 86½ for demand; but before the close of business the quotations on the street for actual business were $4 82@$4 82½ for bankers' sixty days sterling, and $4 85 for demand. Commercial bills were depressed and the quotations somewhat nominal, ranging from $4 77 to $4 81. The gold speculation was strong, and the price advanced from 115¼ at the opening to 115⅝, the closing transactions being at the highest figure. So far as this rise in gold is concerned, as we have before remarked, the chief sustaining element is the small supply of coin in the banks and on the street. The increased dearness of cash gold assisted the upward movement in the price to-day, the rates paid for borrowing having been from 6 ⅌ cent. ⅌ annum to 1-32 per diem, closing at the latter rate. The Treasury awarded $500,000 gold to-day at 115.40, the bids having reached $1,860,000, at prices ranging from 115.01 upward. Government bonds were firm at full prices, and in some cases a further advance of ⅛ to ⅜ ⅌ cent. took place. Coupon 1864s rose to 117⅞ and currency 6s to 123⅝, closing at 123½@124. There was an active inquiry for railroad mortgages, and some large purchases of Union Pacifics and Chicago and North-westerns took place. The former advanced to 103½ for firsts, 102 for land grants, and 94 for sinking funds. Chicago and North-western consolidated coupon gold bonds rose to 88¼. Milwaukee and St. Paul firsts advanced to 109, Cleveland and Pittsburg sinking funds to 108, Michigan Central 7s to 104½, Central Pacifics to 104⅞, and Erie third to 95. C., C. and I. C. firsts sold at 45@43½. State bonds were dull, but firm.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Sept. 9, 1875.

Gold receipts	$1,035,909 54
Gold payments	346,242 50
Gold balance	37,328,292 46
Currency receipts	446,249 65
Currency payments	718,176 55
Currency balance	59,767,529 44
Customs	529,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—SEPT. 9.

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
American gold	115¼	115⅝
U. S. 5s, 1881, coup	117⅝	117⅝
U. S. 5-20s, coup., 1862	117¼	117⅝
U. S. 5-20s, coup., 1867	120½	120⅝
Bills on London 60 days	$4 83@$4 83½	$4 82@$4 82½
New-York Central	105	105
Chicago and Rock Island	108	107⅞
Pacific Mail	37½	38¼
St. Paul Common	36¾	36⅞
St. Paul Preferred	64⅛	63⅞
Western Union	80⅛	81
Union Pacific	73¼	73⅜
Lake Shore	57¼	57¼
Toledo and Wabash	6⅛	6¼
North-western Common	40⅛	40⅜
North-western Preferred	55½	55
Delaware, Lack. and Western	120⅞	121
New-Jersey Central	110½	111
Panama	136¼	138
Erie	18¼	19
Ohio and Mississippi	19¼	19½
C., C. and Indiana Central	4¼	4¼
Harlem	131	132

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	105⅛	105	500
Erie	19¼	18¼	23,300
Erie Preferred	40	39½	100
Lake Shore	57⅝	57	35,500
Wabash	6¼	6¼	100
North-western	40⅜	40¼	10,250
North-western Preferred	55½	55	550
Rock Island	108¼	107⅞	1,100
Milwaukee & St. Paul	37⅛	36¾	5,700
Milwaukee & St. Paul Pref.	64½	63⅞	1,800
Del., Lack. & Western	121	121	200
New-Jersey Central	111	111	216
Delaware & Hudson Canal	120	120	100
Union Pacific	73½	73⅜	300
Atlantic & Pacific Pref.	12¼	11⅞	400
Ohio & Mississippi	19½	19¼	2,230
Missouri Pacific	47¼	46⅝	800
Panama	138	137	220
Western Union	81⅛	80¼	35,900
Atlantic & Pacific Tel.	22	21⅜	2,100
Pacific Mail	38⅝	37⅝	21,200
Consolidation Coal	49½	49	425
Quicksilver Preferred	21	21	100
Mariposa	9¼	9	200
St. L., K. C. & N. P.	31	31	400
Total sales			143,361

The Sub-Treasurer disbursed, in coin, $43,000 for interest and $36,000 for called bonds.

The following shows the transactions at the Gold Exchange Bank:

Gold cleared	$29,408,000
Gold balances	795,767
Currency balances	1,083,523

The following is the Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$53,980,723
Currency balances	3,110,638
Gold exchanges	5,450,720
Gold balances	762,222

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Currency 6s	123½	124	5-20s, 1865, n.c.	118¾	119
6s, 1881, r	121⅛	121⅜	5-20s, 1867, r.	120⅝	120¾
6s, 1881, c	123¼	123¾	5-20s, 1867, c.	120⅝	120¾
5-20s, 1862, r.	117⅝	....	5-20s, 1868, r.	120¾	121
5-20s, 1862, c.	117⅝	....	5-20s, 1868, c.	120⅞	121
5-20s, 1864, r.	117½	118	10-40s, r	116⅝	117
5-20s, 1864, c.	117¾	118¼	10-40s, c	117⅜	117½
5-20s, 1865, r.	118	119	5s, 1881, r	117⅝	117⅞
5-20s, 1865, c.	118⅝	119	5s, 1881, c	117⅝	117⅞
5-20s, 1865, n.r.	118¾	119			

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Alabama 5s, '83	35	N.Y.Coup.B'ty Loan	106
Alabama 5s, '86	35	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75	113
Alabama 8s, '86	35	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77	113
Arkansas 6s, funded.	35	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '78	113
Ark. 7s, L.R.&F.S.is.	14¾	N. Y. 6s, Gold L., '91	117
Ark. 7s, Memp.&L.R.	14¾	N. C. 6s, old, J. & J.	18
Ar.7s, L.R.P.B.&NO.	14¾	N. C. 6s, old, A. & O.	18
Ark. 7s, M.,O.& R.R.	14¾	N.C., N.C.R., J. & J.	50
Ark. 7s, Ark. Cen. R.	14¾	N.C., N.C.R., A. & O.	50
Connecticut 6s	104½	N.C., coup.off, J. & J.	35
Georgia 6s	92	N.C., coup.off, A. & O.	35
Ga. 7s, indorsed	97	N. C. Fund. Act, '66.	10
Ga. 7s, Gold bonds	99¾	N. C. Fund. Act, '68.	10
Indiana 5s	101	N. C. new bs., J. & J.	10
Kentucky 6s	102	N. C. new bs., A. & O.	10
Louisiana 6s	35	N. C. Sp. T., class 1.	2¾
Louisiana new b'ds.	35	N. C. Sp. T., class 2.	2½
La. 6s, new F. Debt.	35	Ohio 6s, '81	104
La. 7s, Penitentiary.	35	Ohio 6s, '86	107½
La. 6s, Levee bonds.	35	Rhode Island 6s	105
La. 8s, L. b'ds of '75.	35	South Carolina 6s	26
Michigan 6s, '78–'79	102	S. C. 6s, J. & J.	26⅛
Michigan 6s, '83	104	S. C. 6s, A. & O.	26
Michigan 7s, '90	106	S. C. Fund. Act, '66.	27
Missouri 6s, due '75	101	S.C. L. C., '89, J. & J.	26
Missouri 6s, due '76	101	S. C. L.C., '89, A. & O.	26
Missouri 6s, due '77	101	S. C. 7s of '88	27
Missouri 6s, due '78	101	S. C. Non-fund. bds..	5
Missouri 6s, due '79	101	Tennessee 6s, old	51¾
Missouri 6s, due '80	101	Tenn. 6s, new bds	50¾
Fund. B'ds, due '94-5	101½	Tenn. 6s, n. b., n. s..	51
L.B., due '81 to '91 inc.	101⅞	Texas 10s of '76	100
Asy. or Un'y, due '92	101½	Virginia 6s, old	40
Han. & St. J., due '75	101	Va. 6s, new bds., '66.	40
Han. & St. J., due '76	101	Va. 6s, new bds., '67.	40
Han. & St. J., due '86	101½	Va. 6s, Consol. bds..	70
Han. & St. J., due '87	101½	Va. 6s, Consol., 2d se.	48½
N. Y. Reg. B'ty Loan	106	Va. 6s, Deferred bds.	9½

And the following for City Bank shares:

America	150	Mercantile	108
Chemical	1600	Merchants'	121
City	305	North America	100½
Fourth National	90	Park	140
Importers' and Trad.	200	Republic	95
Irving	132	Tradesmen's	142
Manhattan	150	Union	141
Mechanics'	142½		

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—SEPT. 9.

Telegraphed to Messrs. Randolph, Bickley & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, new	109½	109¾
Camden and Amboy Railroad	131⅝	....
Pennsylvania Railroad	50⅜	50½
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad	56¾	56⅞
Lehigh Valley Railroad	62¾	62⅞
Catawissa Railroad Preferred	43¾	43⅞
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad	20⅛	20¾
Northern Central Railroad	29	....
Lehigh Navigation	50¼	50⅜
Lehigh Navigation, Gold Loan	102¾	....

The New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad has declared a quarterly dividend of *Two ⅌ cent.* on the capital stock and outstanding consolidation certificates of the company, payable Oct. 15.

The Consolidation Coal Company of Maryland has declared a dividend of *Two and a half ⅌ cent.*, payable Sept. 15

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Sept. 9, 1875.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	6	Hops, bales	243
Beans, bbls	287	Moss, bales	72
Bees-wax, pk	1	Leather, sides	2,060
Copper, bbls	123	Sugar, bbls	565
Cotton, bales	66	Syrup, bbls	23
Flour, bbls	9,696	Pork, bbls	129
Meal, bbls	500	Cut-meats, pks	1,285
Wheat, bushels	156,137	Lard, tcs	2,136
Corn, bushels	179,274	Oil-cake, pks	840
Oats, bushels	16,800	Butter, pks	5,116
Barley, bushels	125	Cheese, pks	15,219
Peas, bushels	357	Starch, pks	2,500
Grass-seed, bags	90	Tea, pks	12
Eggs, bbls	1,089	Tallow, pks	2
Grease, pks	4	Tobacco, hhds	104
Hemp, bales	24	Tobacco, pks	67
Hides, No	947	Wool, bales	115
Hides, bdls	763	Whisky, bbls	779

COFFEE—Rio has been very quiet and quoted easier and somewhat nominal in price; 500 bags by the Ellen C. sold on private terms. And resales of 3,680 bags by the Zingara, and 4,500 bags by the Eigil, at equal to a decline of ½c. from the highest recent figures. Also, 2,500 bags resold at Baltimore, part at 19⅜c., gold, ⅌ lb. The recent movements in other kinds have been very moderate, with prices favoring buyers—including 5,822 bags Maracaibo, 541 bags Laguayra, 499 bags Mexican, 186 bags St. Domingo, sold in lots for consumption within our range; 570 bags St. Domingo going forward to Europe from first hands....Stock of Rio and Santos in first hands here to-day, 48,519 bags, and at the outports, 2,123 bags, with 120,100 bags afloat and loading for the United States. The stock of other than Rio and Santos in first hands here this morning was 3,642 bags and 63,826 mats.... We quote invoices thus: Rio, good ordinary, (altogether nominal,) 18c.@18¼c.; fair, 19¼c.@19½c.; good, 19¾c.@20c.; prime, 20¼c.@20½c., gold, ⅌ lb., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 18c.@21c., gold; Santos, fair to good, 19½c.@20½c.; Java invoices, 26c.@28½c.; Maracaibo, 20½c.@22½c.; Laguayra, 20½c.@21½c.; Singapore, 22½c.@24c.; Savanilla, 20c.@21½c.; San Domingo, 17½c.@18c.; Mexican, 20c.@21c., gold, ⅌ lb.

COTTON—Has been depressed, and quoted fully ⅛c. ⅌ lb. lower for early delivery on a very moderate inquiry, almost wholly for spinning purposes. The free receipts at the shipping ports and the unfavorable tenor of the Liverpool advices have been decidedly against values. Sales were officially reported for prompt delivery of 1,238 bales, (of which 475 bales were on last evening,) all to spinners....The business for forward delivery has been quite active, but at a further decline of ⅛c. ⅌ lb., closing weak. ....Sales have been reported since our last of 30,800 bales, (of which 5,200 bales were on last evening, and 25,600 bales were to-day,) with 3,400 bales more at the calls, on basis of Middling, with September options closing at 13 5-16c.: October, 13c.: November, 12 29-32c.@12 15-16c.; December, 12 15-16c.; January, 13c.@13 1-32c.; February, 13 3-16c.@13 7-32c.; March, 13 13-32c.@13 7-16c.; April, 13⅝c.@13 21-32c.; May, 13 27-32c.@13⅞c.; June, 14c.@14 1-16c.; July, 14 5-32c.@14 7-32c.: August, 14 5-16c.@14⅜c. ⅌ lb. ....The receipts at this port to-day were 66 bales.... The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 3,616 bales, against 1,380 bales same day last week, and thus far this week 15,166 bales, against 6,763 bales same time last week. The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1, 1875, have been 19,360 bales, against 15,374 bales the corresponding time in the preceding Cotton year....Consolidated (five days') exports to Great Britain from all the shipping ports, 3,281 bales; to the Continent, — bales. Stock in New-York, 26,704 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 67,410 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton according to the new classification:

New-York Quotations based on American Standard of Classification.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	11⅞	11⅞	12	11⅞
Strict Ordinary	12⅜	12⅜	12½	12⅜
Good Ordinary	12⅞	12⅞	13⅛	13
Strict Good Ord.	13¼	13¼	13½	13⅜
Low Middling	13⅞	14	14¼	14⅛
Strict Low Mid.	14 3-16	14 5-16	14 9-16	14 7-16
Middling	14 7-16	14 9-16	14 13-16	14 11-16
Good Middling	14 13-16	14 15-16	15 3-16	15 1-16
Strict Good Mid.	15 5-16	15 7-16	15 11-16	15 9-16
Middling Fair	15 13-16	15 15-16	16 3-16	16 1-16
Fair	16 13-16	16 15-16	17 3-16	17 1-16

STAINED.

Good Ordinary	11⅞	Low Middling	13⅛
Strict Good Ordinary	12½	Middling	13 9-16

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour have been generally dull and heavy. City mill extras have been exceptionally active, chiefly within the range of $5 75@$6 50 ⅌ bbl., in good part for the West Indies. Rather more inquiry was noted for choice Superfine, but the extreme prices asked for this description checked trade....The sales since our last have been 14,750 bbls., of all grades, including poor to choice No. 2 Flour at $4 10@$4 75; poor to very choice Superfine State and Western at $5@$5 55, chiefly at $5 30@$5 55, with up to $5 75 asked for fancy; inferior to very good Extra State at $5 60@$6, chiefly at $5 75@$5 90; good to very fancy do., $6@$6 40; City Mills Extra, $5 75@$7, mostly at $5 75@$6 50; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $5 60@$6, mainly at $5 65@$5 85; good to fancy do., $6@$6 40, mostly at $6 10@$6 35; poor to very good round-hoop Ohio at $5 60@$6 for odd lots and lines; poor to choice Minnesota Extra, plain, $6 50@$8, mainly $7@$7 75, and patent at $7 50@$9 50, and trade and family Extras within the previous range. Included in the sales have been 7,800 bbls. shipping Extras, mainly City Mills, at current quotations.... Southern Flour has been very quiet, with prices favoring buyers. Sales have been reported since our last of 950 bbls., in lots, at $5@$5 60 for Superfine, chiefly at $5 25@$5 50 delivered; $5 75@$6 75 for poor to very choice shipping Extras, and $6 85@$8 50 for ordinary to very choice trade and family Extras....Canada Flour wholly nominal....Rye Flour has been in moderate request within the range of $4 50@$5 75 for poor Fine to very choice Superfine. Sales, 450 bbls., chiefly at $5 35@$5 75 for Superfine....Corn-meal has been very quiet at from $3 65@$4 40 for poor to very choice Yellow Western, mainly within the range of $3 70@$4 for ordinary to about good: $3 75@$4 25 for Jersey and Pennsylvania, and $4 50@$4 55 for Brandywine, from dock or delivered. Sales equal to 450 bbls., in lots.... Corn-meal, in bags, dull, $1 45@$1 85 ⅌ 100 lb.... Oat-meal, $7@$8 50 ⅌ bbl.

GRAIN—A very slow movement has been reported in Wheat. Holders of Spring have been claiming an advance of 1c.@2c. a bushel. Buyers, especially for export, were not disposed to pay more than yesterday's closing figures. Hence, transactions were on an unusually limited scale. Winter Wheat dull at about previous quotations. Sales have been reported, since our last, for early delivery, of 57,000 bushels at $1 25@$1 28 for soft to prime No. 2 Chicago Spring afloat, (in which the bulk of the trade was reported;) $1 28, (rumored,) for No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, in store, with $1 30 bid, and at the close $1 31 asked for prime do. afloat; $1 36 bid, and up to $1 39@$1 40 asked for prime No. 1 Minnesota Spring, afloat....Corn has been fairly active, in good part for export, opening rather stronger, but closing somewhat weaker, particularly for other than strictly prime to choice, the latter not offered with much freedom. Sales have been reported of 147,000 bushels at 74c.@74½c., chiefly at 74c., for sailing vessel new Mixed Western, afloat; 71½c. for very good do., in store; 75c.@76½c. for choice to fancy do., afloat; 70c.@73½c. for ordinary to choice steamer do. do., mainly at 72c.@73c., afloat; 75c.@77c. for new Yellow Western, the latter for very choice, mostly at 76½c. for prime, and 65c.@70c. for damaged and warm new Mixed Western, afloat.... And for forward delivery, sales were reported of 16,000 bushels prime new sailing-vessel Mixed Western, last half of September, at 75c. ⅌ bushel....Rye dull and heavy; new State quoted nominally at 90c.@93c.; Canada, in bond, to arrive, at 90c....Barley held higher and in better demand. Sales, 9,600 bushels six-rowed State, to arrive from the canal, at $1 20 ⅌ bushel....Barley-malt more sought after and quoted firmer, with sales reported of 10,000 bushels Canada West at $1 47@$1 50, time; 3,700 bushels six-rowed State, in store, at $1 35, cash; and small lots of two-rowed State at $1 20 ⅌ bushel.... Oats have been in better demand, chiefly for trade purposes, and with generally less urgent offerings, prices have been quoted 1c.@2c. a bushel higher, closing firmly. Sales have been reported of 78,000 bushels at 38c.@52c. for unsound to choice new Mixed Western, car-lots, chiefly at 45c.@48c. for ordinary to fair, with 50c. bid and 52c. asked for prime new Mixed Chicago; 38c.@55c. for unsound to prime new White Western, mostly at 48c.@52c. for about fair to very good, car lots; 57c. for prime old Mixed Chicago, in store; 57c. for warm do., delivered....Hay, Straw, and Feed without important alteration.

MOLASSES—Has been quiet throughout, with Refining Muscovado quoted nominally at 35c.@37c. for 50 test. Grocery grades irregular. Jobbing trade very slow. Of New-Orleans, small lots of choice sold at 68c. ⅌ gallon....The stock in first hands here to-day was estimated at 1,000 hhds. Cuba, 1,700 hhds. Porto Rico, 1,500 hhds. English Island, and 2,000 bbls. New-Orleans.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in fair request and quoted steady. We quote the range as from $1 65@$1 70 for Strained to good Strained, $1 75@$2 for No. 2, $2 35@$3 50 for No. 1, $4@$4 75 for Pale, $5 50@$7 50 for Extra Pale and Window Glass, ⅌ 280 lb. Sales, 2,000 bbls. good Strained on private terms; 900 bbls. Strained at $1 65; 250 bbls. No. 1 at $2 35@$2 90; 100 bbls. No. 2 at $2 45, and 300 bbls. Pale at $4@$4 70, ⅌ 280 lb. ...Tar has been very quiet within the range of from $2 20@$2 30 ⅌ bbl. Sales, 100 bbls. Washington at $2 25....City Pitch at from $1 90@$2 ⅌ bbl....Spirits Turpentine has been in quite moderate request since our last, with merchantable for prompt delivery quoted at 31½c. ⅌ gallon. Sales, 326 bbls....Stock in yard includes 66,928 bbls. Resin, 4,723 bbls. Tar, and 4,975 bbls. Spirits Turpentine.

PETROLEUM—Has been generally quiet at about former prices....Crude has been quoted 5⅝c.@5¾c., in bulk, for early delivery, on sales of 5,000 bbls., and 9⅝c.@9¾c., in shipping order....Refined has been quoted, for early delivery, at 11⅞c., on a restricted inquiry. Sales, 5,000 bbls. at 11⅞c....Refined, in cases, at 16½c.@17½c....Naphtha, 10½c. for City....Refined Petroleum, at Philadelphia, early deliveries, quoted at 11⅝c.@11 11-16c. Sales, 5000 bbls. at the latter rate. ....At Baltimore, Refined, for early delivery, quoted at 11¾c. ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in very moderate request for early delivery at a shade easier prices. Sales have been reported for early delivery of 150 bbls. Western Mess at $21; 100 bbls. choice at $21 50; 25 bbls. Prime Mess at $19 25; and small lots of Extra Prime at $16@$16 25 for inspected....For forward delivery sales have been made of 1,000 bbls. Western Mess, October options, at $20 70, closing at this rate, with September quoted at $20 70 ⅌ bbl....Dressed Hogs have been in more demand, with City at 10⅛c.@10¾c. for heavy to very light.... Cut-meats have been quite moderately sought after, with the main dealings in small lots of City bulk stock within our range. We quote: Pickled Shoulders at 10⅝c.; Smoked Shoulders at 12c.; Pickled Hams at 13¾c.@14c.; Smoked Hams at 15½c.@15¾c.; Pickled Bellies, in bulk, at 12¾c.@14c.; Rib Bellies, in bxs, 13 lb., at 13½c.; Clear Bellies, in bxs., at 14¼c.@14½c., and Western Dry-salted Shoulders, in bxs., at 9c.@9¼c. ⅌ lb....Bacon has been in light demand, with City Long Clear at 12¾c.@12⅞c. ....Western Long and Short Clear nominal....Sales have been reported of small lots of City Long Clear at quoted rates....Lard has been quoted 1-16c.@⅛c. ⅌ lb. cheaper, on rather more liberal offerings, and a very moderate general inquiry. Sales have been reported of 850 tcs. Western Steam at 13⅜c.; small lots of choice new do., at 13⅜c.; City Steam and Kettle at 13¼c.@13⅜c.; 50 tcs. No. 1 City at 13c.; small lots of Refined, for the Continent, at 13½c.@14c.; 500 tcs. do., (rumored,) on private terms, and small lots of do., for the West Indies, at 13⅝c....And for forward delivery sales have been made of 500 tcs. Western Steam, September option, at 13⅜c., closing at 13¼c.@13 5-16c.; 250 tcs., October, at 13⅜c., closing at 13 5-16c.@13⅜c., and 1,000 tcs., seller the remainder of the year, at 12 5-16c.@12⅜c., closing at 12¼c.@12 5-16c. ⅌ lb....Beef has been inactive at about steady rates.... We quote from $8@$9 50 for Plain Mess, $10@$10 75 for Extra Mess, and $16 for Packet, ⅌ bbl....Tierce Beef at $15 for Prime Mess, $16@$17 for India Mess, and $28 50@$29 50 for City Extra do., ⅌ tierce. Beef Hams have been slow of sale at from $20@$23 for good to choice old, $15@$18 for ordinary to fair do., and up to $27@$28 for a very choice new....Butter, Cheese, and Eggs, quoted about as before.

SUGARS—Raw have been rather less active, but quoted firm, with sales reported of 450 hhds. refining Cuba on private terms: 1,000 hhds. Centrifugal at 9c.@9½c.; 285 bxs. do. at 8 15-16c. And last evening 900 bxs. Molasses Sugar on private terms. We quote fair Refining Cuba at 7⅞c.@8c.; good do. at 8⅛c.@8¼c.; prime do. at 8 5-16c.@8⅜c.; fair to very choice Grocery, 8⅜c.@9½c.; No. 12 Clayed stock at 8½c.; Centrifugal stock at 8½c.@9¼c.; Manila bags, 7⅛c.@7⅝c. Molasses Sugar, 6c.@7¾c.; Melado, 4c.@6c. Refined Sugars have been in very good demand, with Crushed quoted at 11¼c.; Powdered, 11c.; Granulated at 11c.; Cut Loaf at 11⅜c.; A's at 10c.@10½c.; Yellow at 9c.@9⅞c. ⅌ lb....The movements in Raw Sugars in this market since Sept. 1 have been summed up thus:

	Hhds.	Bxs.	Bags.	Melado.
Stock Sept. 1, 1875	135,714	47,947	208,715	17,464
Receipts since	6,784	9,198	698	480
Total	142,498	57,145	209,413	17,944
Sales since	12,759	8,508	3,708	568
Stock Sept. 9, 1875	129,739	48,637	205,705	17,376
Stock Sept. 10, 1874	112,924	91,723	41,345	777

TALLOW—Has been in good request and quoted firm, with good to choice at 9½c.@9⅝c. Sales, 115,000 lb. ....Stearine in demand at 15½c.@15¾c. for prime to choice Western. Sales, 80 tcs. at 15½c.@15⅝c., and 30 tcs. off grade at 13¼c. ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Declined to $1 21½, on sales of only 50 bbls....Of Alcohol, sales were reported of 80 bbls. at $1 20 ⅌ proof gallon.

FREIGHTS—The movements in the way of berth freights have been moderate, with the advantage as to rates rather in favor of shippers. The offerings have been mostly of Grain, Flour, Resin, Cheese, Lard, and Bacon. In the chartering line a fair inquiry has been noted for tonnage suited to Petroleum, and a moderate call for vessels for Grain, at essentially unaltered figures. Vessels for Lumber, Deals, and general cargo were not in much request....For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last have been, by sail, 32,000 bushels Grain, (of through freight,) at equal to 7½d. ⅌ bushel; and, by steam, 7,500 bxs. Cheese at 25s.@30s., mainly at 27s. 6d., and 850 bxs. Bacon at 25s.@27s. 6d. ⅌ ton, with Grain-room quoted nominally at 7½d.@8d. ⅌ bushel. Also, a British ship, 1,217 tons, placed on the berth, hence, for general cargo. And an American bark, with a full cargo of Corn, (in shipper's bags,) from Galveston, reported at 12d. ⅌ bushel. And five ships, with Deals, from St. John, (reported as chartered there,) at 75s.@77s. 6d., closing at 75s....For London, by sail, 500 bbls. Flour at 2s. 3d. ⅌ bbl.; 1,000 bbls. Resin, on private terms, quoted nominally at 2s. 9d. ⅌ 280 lb....For Glasgow, by steam, 800 bxs. Cheese, and 3,500 Staves, on private terms....For Bristol, a German bark, 414 tons, with about 2,800 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 5s. ⅌ bbl.... For the United Kingdom, direct, an American bark, 384 tons, hence, with about 2,200 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 5s. ⅌ bbl....For Belfast, a Russian bark, 640 tons, with about 3,500 quarters Grain, from Philadelphia, at 6s. 3d.; another, 642 tons, with about 4,000 quarters do., at 6s.; a Norwegian bark, 566 tons, with about 3,500 quarters do., at 6s. 3d. ⅌ quarter....For Hull, by steam, 8,000 bushels Grain at 8d. ⅌ 56 lb.... For Cork and orders, a Norwegian bark, 478 tons, hence, with about 2,800 quarters Grain, (a recharter,) at 6s. 3d.; and a Russian bark, 338 tons, with about 2,300 quarters do., from Philadelphia, at 6s. 6d. ⅌ quarter....For Antwerp, by steam, 3,000 bbls. Resin, 300 tcs. Lard, and 25 hhds. Tobacco, on private terms; and 6 tons Leather at 70s. ⅌ ton; also, a British bark, with about 5,700 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 4s. 6d. ⅌ bbl....For Hamburg, by steam, 500 pks. Lard and Bacon on the basis of 1.80 reichmarks; 1,000 bbls. Resin on private terms.... For Rotterdam, by steam, 125 tcs. Lard and 2,000 bbls. Resin on private terms....For Lubeck or Flensburg, a Danish bark, 323 tons, hence, with about 1,600 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 5s. 5d. ⅌ bbl., free of consignment commission....For Messina, an Italian brig, 374 tons, hence, with 10,000 cases Petroleum at 26c. ⅌ case and £10 gratuity....For an Italian port direct, an American bark, 536 tons, hence, with Tobacco, on private terms, quoted nominally at 40s....For Odessa, an Austrian bark, 741 tons, hence, with 15,000 cases Petroleum at 30c. ⅌ case, and 1,200 bbls. Resin at $1 ⅌ 280 lb....For Yokohama, an American bark, 638 tons, hence, with general cargo, (recently chartered,) reported at $10,500, gold....For the River Platte, an American bark, 596 tons, hence, with general cargo, reported on private terms, quoted at about 18c. ⅌ cubic foot....For Buenos Ayres, a British bark, 616 tons, with Lumber, from Montreal, reported at $19, with option of Montevideo, and an American bark, 643 tons, with do., from Savannah, reported at $22....For Pernambuco and back to New-York, an American schooner, 188 tons, with general cargo, reported at $3,000....For Pernambuco and Bahia, a British bark, 384 tons, placed on the berth hence for general cargo, taking as part of cargo, for Pernambuco, 2,600 cases Petroleum at 23c.; 200 kegs Lard at 23c. ⅌ keg, and 80 cases Dry Goods at 25c., and for Pernambuco or Bahia, 1,000 bbls. Flour at $1 10 ⅌ bbl....For Cardenas, an American brig, 291 tons, with Coal, from Sydney, C. B., at $5....For Jamaica, direct, a schooner, about 1,800 bbls. capacity, hence, with general cargo, reported at $1,000....For a Sound port, a schooner, with Lumber, from Brunswick, at $6 75.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 9.—Flour quiet and weak. Wheat—Good demand, but at lower rates, especially for options; No. 1 Chicago Spring, $1 13¼, spot; $1 13, seller September; $1 10¼, seller October; $1 10, seller all the year; No. 2 do., $1 05½@$1 06; Rejected, 96c.@96½c. Corn—Demand fair, but at lower rates; No. 2 Mixed, 56¾c., spot; 57c., seller October; 52½c., seller November; Rejected, 55½c. Oats opened firm but closed dull at 34½c., spot; 34¾c. bid, seller September; 33⅛c. bid, seller October; Rejected, 31c.@31½c. Barley—Demand fair and market firm at $1 12, spot; $1 05½, seller October. Rye steady and unchanged. Pork—Demand fair and prices have advanced; $21 50, spot; $20 87½, seller October. Lard—Fair demand but at lower rates; $12 75@$12 80, spot; $12 80, seller October. Bulk Meats quiet but steady; Shoulders, 8⅜c.; Short Rib Middles, 12c.; Short Clear Middles, 12⅜c. Whisky, $1 17½. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, 46,000 bushels Wheat, 143,000 bushels Corn, 53,000 bushels Oats, 21,000 bushels Barley, 7,000 bushels Rye. Shipments—3,000 bbls. Flour, 73,000 bushels Wheat, 154,000 bushels Corn, 39,000 bushels Oats, 7,000 bushels Barley. At the afternoon call of the board, Wheat higher at $1 13⅝, September; $1 10¾, October. Corn firmer at 57c., September; 57½c., October. Oats higher at 35¼c., September; 33⅞c., October. Pork unchanged. Lard easier at $12 75, cash; $12 75@$12 80, October.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 9.—Flour—Low grades ranging from $4 25@$5 25, wanted; other grades dull. Wheat higher; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 52, cash; $1 50@$1 52, October; $1 52¼, November; No. 3 do., $1 30@$1 30½, cash; $1 31½, October. Corn inactive; No. 2 Mixed, 58½c., cash; 58c., September; 53c., October. Oats higher; No. 2, 35c.@35¾c., cash; 35½c., September; 36¾c., November. Barley quiet and unchanged. Rye dull and lower. Pork dull at $21 60@$21 75. Lard dull and nominal. Bulk Meats dull and nominal. Bacon easier; Shoulders, 9⅜c.@9½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13c.@13⅛c. Clear Sides, 13⅜c.@13½c. Whisky steady and unchanged at $1 19. Hogs dull with downward tendency, but not quotably lower. Cattle steady and firm; sales, good to choice natives, $5 50@$6 25; medium to fair, $4 15@$5 25; common, $3@$3 75; good to choice Texans, $3 65@$4 25; medium to fair, $3 25@$3 50; common, $2 50@$2 90. Receipts—Flour, 4,000 bbls.; Wheat, 33,000 bushels; Corn, 34,000 bushels; Oats, 11,000 bushels; Barley, 6,000 bushels; Rye, 2,000 bushels; Hogs, 1,680 head; Cattle, 1,660 head.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 9.—Lake Receipts—170,000 bushels Wheat, 437,000 bushels Corn, 122,000 bushels Oats. Railroad Receipts—2,700 bbls. Flour, 7,000 bushels Wheat, 14,000 bushels Corn, 16,000 bushels Oats, 800 bushels Rye, 600 bushels Barley. Railroad Shipments—2,700 bbls. Flour, 53,000 bushels Wheat, 63,000 bushels Corn, 54,000 bushels Oats, 800 bushels Rye, 800 bushels Barley. Canal Shipments to Tidewater—29,500 bushels Wheat, 149,000 bushels Corn. To interior points, none. Freights quiet; Wheat, 7½c.; Corn lower, at 6¾c., to New-York, tolls included. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull; No. 2 Milwaukee Club, old, held at $1 30, with no buyers; sales, 3,200 bushels old Duluth at $1 33. Corn dull, heavy, and unsettled; nominally 65c.@66c., according to condition; car lots at that range. Oats, Rye, and Barley inactive; market bare of these cereals. Seeds quiet; sales, 350 bags at $2 80@$3 for Timothy; $7 75@$8 for medium Clover, and $9@$9 25 for large Clover. Pork quiet, at $22 50 for Heavy Mess. Lard quiet at 14c.@14½c. Highwines nominally $1 21.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 8.—Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat dull; Red, 80c.@$1 25. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats dull at 32c.@50c. Barley dull; Fall, $1 25@$1 40. Rye dull at 80c.@82c. Pork quiet but steady at $21 25. Lard quiet but steady; Steam, 12⅞c.; Kettle, 13½c. Bulk Meats quiet but steady; Shoulders, 8⅝c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12⅛c.; Clear Sides, 12½c. Bacon quiet but steady; Shoulders, 9⅝c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13⅛c.; Clear Sides, 13½c. Hogs dull; quality of receipts poor; sales, Stockers, $6 10@$6 50; light Shippers, $7@$7 50; good light and Butchers', $7 75@$8. receipts, 2,790 head: shipments, 700 head. Whisky quiet but steady at $1 18.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Sept. 9.—Flour unchanged; sales, 1,000 bbls. Wheat steady; sales, 3,000 bushels old No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 40; 1,000 bushels old Extra White Michigan at $1 58. Corn unchanged. Barley quiet; State nominally $1 12½. Corn-meal—Bolted, $34; Unbolted, $33. Mill-feed steady; Shorts, $23; Shipstuffs, $25; Middlings, $30. Canal Freights—Wheat, 6c.; Corn and Rye, 5½c.; Barley, 4½c. to New-York; Lumber, $2 10@$2 20 to the Hudson. Lake Receipts—6,100 bushels Barley; 1,782,000 feet Lumber. Canal Shipments—2,500 bushels Wheat; 589,000 feet Lumber.

TOLEDO, Sept. 9.—Flour steady, with a moderate demand. Wheat in fair demand but at lower rates; No. 3 White Wabash, $1 27½; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 28; No. 2 do., $1 15; Old do., $1 40; Amber Michigan, $1 26; September, $1 26½; October, $1 28½; November, $1 30; Old, $1 30; No. 2 do., $1 06; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 26; Old do., $1 30. Corn dull; High Mixed, 63¼c.; October, 64c.; no grade, 59c. Oats quiet but firm; No. 2, cash, old, 39¼c.; October, 40c. Freights nominal. Receipts for two days—300 bbls. Flour, 30,000 bushels Wheat, 23,000 bushels Corn, 7,000 bushels Oats. Shipments for two days—500 bbls. Flour, 18,000 bushels Wheat, 41,000 bushels Corn, 7,000 bushels Oats.

DETROIT, Sept. 9.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat dull and heavy; Extra, $1 30½ bid; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 26¼; No. 2 White Fall, $1 20½; Amber Michigan, $1 23. Corn dull and nominal; No. 1 Mixed, 69c. Oats steady, with a fair demand; White Western Michigan, 44c.; No. 1 Mixed, 39c. Barley firmer; held higher; State, $1 02@$1 02¼. Receipts, two days—1,000 bbls. Flour, 35,000 bushels Wheat, 4,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Barley. Shipments, two days—1,000 bbls. Flour, 11,000 bushels Wheat, 3,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Barley.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 9.—Flour and Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn quiet but firm at 68c.@78c. Oats quiet but firm at 40c.@50c. Rye quiet and unchanged. Provisions firm. Pork nominal. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 8¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12⅜c.; Clear Sides, 12⅝c. Bacon—Shoulders, 9⅝c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13⅜c.; Clear Sides, 13⅞c. Hams—Sugar-cured, 13¾c.@14¼c. Lard, 14c.@14½c. Whisky, $1 19. Bagging quiet and unchanged at 14c.@14½c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 9.—Spirits Turpentine firm at 30c. Resin firm at $1 30 for Strained. Tar steady at $1 45.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 9.—Hay dull with good supply; Prime, $25; Choice, $27. Other articles unchanged. Exchange—New-York Sight, ⅜c. premium; Sterling Commercial, $5 52½@$5 53½; Bank nominal. Gold, 115¼.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Sept. 9—12:30 P. M.—Consols for money, 94 9-16; for the account, 94⅝. Erie Railway Shares, 16.

3 P. M.—The specie in the Bank of England decreased £530,000 during the past week. Erie Railway Shares, 16⅛. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 66 f. 65 c.

3:30 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £20,000. The proportion of the Bank of England reserve to liability, which last week was 53⅜ ⅌ cent., is now 53¾ ⅌ cent. Erie Railway Shares, 16⅜.

3:45 P. M.—Consols for money and the account, 94 9-16. Erie Railway Shares, 16½.

4 P. M.—The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 1⅝ ⅌ cent., which is ⅜ ⅌ cent. below the bank rate. Consols, for money, 94½; for the account, 94 9-16. Erie Railway Shares, 16¼; do. preferred, 33.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 9.—United States Bonds, new 5s, 100⅜.

PARIS, Sept. 9—P. M.—The specie in the Bank of France has increased 15,434,000f. during the past week. Rentes, 66f. 75c.

LONDON, Sept. 9—5 P. M.—Refined Petroleum, 9½d. ⅌ gallon.

Evening.—Calcutta Linseed, 49s. 9d.@50s. Spirits of Turpentine, 23s. ⅌ cwt.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 9.—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is dull and easier; Middling Uplands, 7 1-16d.; Middling Orleans, 7⅜d.; sales, 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export; Cotton to arrive quiet and steady; sales of Middling Uplands, (old crop,) Low Middling clause, September delivery, at 6⅞d.; the receipts of American to-day were 107 bales.

1 P. M.—Cotton—Arrivals offering free; sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, October and November delivery, at 6⅞d.; do., do., shipped (per sail) December and January at 7d.

1:30 P. M.—Breadstuffs—The market is quiet and unchanged. Provisions—Cheese, 49s. 6d. ⅌ cwt. for fine American. Bacon, 53s. ⅌ cwt. for Long Clear Middles and 53s for Short Clear Middles.

2:30 P. M.—Cotton—Middling Uplands, 7d.; Middling Orleans, 7⅜d.

3:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day, 4,800 bales were American. Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, old crop, September delivery, at 6 13-16d.

5 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, Savannah shipments, October and November, at 6 15-16d.: do. do., shipped per sail November and December, at 6 15-16d.; do. do., January and February delivery, at 6 15-16d. Breadstuffs—Corn, 30s. 6d.@30s. 9d. ⅌ quarter for Mixed Western. Flour, 24s.@26s. ⅌ bbl. Average California White Wheat 10s. 9d.@11s. ⅌ cental; 11s.@11s. 6d. for Club do.; 8s. 10d.@9s. 10d. for Red Western Spring, and 10s. 3d.@10s. 4d. for Red Winter.

HAVANA, Sept. 7.—Spanish Gold, 238½@239. Exchange dull, firm; on the United States, 60 days, currency, 121@123 premium; short sight, 125@127 premium; 60 days, gold, 150@152 premium; short sight, 154@156 premium; on London, 182@184 premium; on Paris, 149@151 premium. Sugar active: No. 12 Dutch Standard, 16½@17 reals ⅌ arroba.

SAUCES.

TRADE-MARK

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

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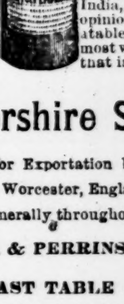

EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras to his brother at WORCESTER, May 1851.

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DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name of J. & F. COPCUTT, is hereby dissolved by agreement and mutual consent. JOHN COPCUTT is authorized to sign in liquidation.

JOHN COPCUTT.
FRANCIS COPCUTT.

Dated NEW-YORK, Sept. 4, 1875.

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Sealed proposals will be received at this department until 12 o'clock, noon, of THURSDAY, the 23d day of September, 1875, for the construction of life-saving station-houses at the following-named localities on the coast of Delaware, to wit: One on the beach, about half a mile south of Cape Henlopen, and one on Rehoboth beach, about half a mile north of Indian River.

Bidders must state the time in which they will contract to complete the houses. Each bid must be accompanied with a bond in the sum of $1,000, with two good and sufficient sureties, conditioned that the bidder shall enter into contract without delay if his bid be accepted. All proposals must be indorsed, "Proposals for construction of life-saving station-houses," and addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, at Washington, D. C.

Specifications and plans, and forms of bond, can be obtained at the offices of the Collectors of Customs at New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Lewes, Del., and upon application to this department.

The right to reject any and all bids, and to waive defects, if it is deemed for the interests of the Government to do so, is reserved.

B. H. BRISTOW,
Secretary of the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 28, 1875.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, SEPT. 10, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE—THE GILDED AGE—Mr. John T. Raymond, Mr. T. E. Morris, Mr. J. G. Peakes.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—RICHARD III.—Mr. Barry Sullivan, Mr. J. F. Cathcart, Miss Louise Hibbert.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—MERCHANT OF VENICE—OLIVER TWIST—Mr. E. L. Davenport, Miss Laura Don.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—MADAME L'ARCHIDUC, (Opera Bouffe)—Mme. Goeffroy, Mons. De Quercy.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—ROBINSON CRUSOE—By the Mexican Juvenile Opera Troupe.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—GRAND DUCHESS—(English Comic Opera)—Miss Julia Mathews, Mr. Forrester.

PARK THEATRE.—THE MIGHTY DOLLAR—Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER-NIGHT CONCERT under the direction of Theo. Thomas.

GILMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN.—GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL.—EXHIBITION OF WORKS OF ART, MECHANICS, AND AGRICULTURE.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—AROUND THE WORLD—(Grand spectacle.)

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—DRAMATIC AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—BURLESQUE, SONGS, and NEGRO COMICALITIES—Birch, Wambold, Backus.

DARLING'S OPERA-HOUSE.—MINSTRELSY, BURLESQUE.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—EXHIBITION OF ANCIENT STATUARY, PAINTINGS, &c. Day only.

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THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES *is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets. It is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of* THE TIMES *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.*

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

We do not imagine that the framers of the Republican platform expected to please everybody, but the character of the criticisms thus far made proves that it is a very good platform to work upon. The truth is that there is no real fault to be found with it. One of the opposition papers says that the Republicans ought to have nominated their candidate for the Presidency, though it is not generally known that this formed any part of the business which had to be transacted at Saratoga. Another is inclined to laugh at the whole convention as a "farce," but it is a little too soon to laugh just yet. The *Post* thinks it will still follow what it beautifully calls "TILDEN'S gonfalon," just as it followed TWEED'S. A fourth journal assures us that Gen. SPINNER will not take the nomination tendered to him, although he has already positively accepted it. The Republicans generally seem to be perfectly well satisfied with both platform and ticket, and we hope they will go to work for it without fretting themselves overmuch about hostile criticisms. If the people have made up their minds to vote for the party of inflation and repudiation, they will undoubtedly elect the Democrats. In Pennsylvania, as in Ohio, the issue has now been fairly drawn, and the Democrats stand committed to "rag money." No resolution which may be passed at the Democratic Convention in this State can affect the great question at stake, for the Democratic Party is not led from New-York. Mr. TILDEN is not, probably, thought very much of by his political friends in the West, and it is quite clear that his party, as a whole, is overwhelmingly in favor of providing "money" as fast as it is wanted by the simple expedient of setting the printing-press to work.

Attorney General PIERREPONT seems to reduce Gov. AMES' Mississippi "insurrection" to very small dimensions. His advices are that there are no disturbances of any consequence in the State, and his opinion is that such disturbances as exist must be dealt with by the Governor in the first instance, and until his power is absolutely exhausted. This is good law and common sense, and is the position with reference to this class of questions which we have repeatedly had occasion to urge on the National Administration. The country will receive the expressions of Mr. PIERREPONT with entire approbation.

The evidence in the Westervelt case, at Philadelphia, increases in interest. An important witness yesterday was one HARTMAN, keeper of a New-York drinking-place, who swore that he was on familiar terms with WESTERVELT and DOUGLASS about the time of the abduction of CHARLEY ROSS, and for a long time afterward. This witness says that WESTERVELT admitted that he knew all about the stolen child, or, at least, he pretended that he did, and he said that the boy would not live three days if anything happened to the two desperadoes who were subsequently shot at Bay Ridge. If HARTMAN'S evidence is accepted, WESTERVELT'S complicity in the abduction will be pretty clearly established; and the statement of Mrs. PEETS, who identifies the defendant as a man in charge of a child resembling CHARLEY ROSS, in a Brooklyn street car, helps to establish his guilt.

Whether popular government is making satisfactory progress in England or not, we cannot undertake to decide; but some phases of it are a little startling. An inquiry has recently been going on with regard to a contested election at Boston, in Lincolnshire. One of the voters was asked if he had taken money for his vote, and he promptly answered, "Of course I did. What else is it for?" He was further asked if he knew the meaning of a vote, and replied, "No." He merely understood that it was a commodity which it is a man's duty to sell to the highest bidder. Here is part of the examination of another free and enlightened voter—we take it from the report in the London *Times*:

"Q.—Did you get intoxicated? A.—Of course I did, [laughter;] I have had to pay three or four shillings for what I had.

Q.—Then you must have had about nine pints? A.—Nine pints! what would nine pints be? [laughter;] why, I could do my twenty easy.

Q.—Twenty pints of beer? A.—Aye, could I; why not?"

These are the men who are henceforth to make Parliaments and Cabinets.

The milliner and dress-maker, although playing a very important part in the composition of female loveliness, by no means represent all the artistic ingenuity which is nowadays deemed requisite to complete the dazzling picture. Other "artists" are called in to add finishing touches, as any one may see by glancing in at some of the windows on Broadway. In the following advertisement, which we cut from the *Queen*, a well-known English newspaper for ladies, still other branches of the art are disclosed:

BEAUTIES OF THE TOILET.—Miss A. T., thirty years lady's maid in the highest circles of England, Paris, and Spain, will forward full descriptions in the new and beautiful art of getting up the face and eyes in the most brilliant style, with other recipes for the toilet standing unrivaled.

PENNSYLVANIA DEMOCRATS AND REPUDIATION.

The victory gained in the Pennsylvania Democratic Convention yesterday by the inflationists and repudiators is one of the most significant events of the day. So far as can now be judged, it renders almost certain the adoption of an inflation platform by the Democratic National Convention next year, and makes it extremely probable that the financial issue will be the principal one in the Presidential canvass. It is hardly possible that the Democratic Party can fail to fall under the substantial control of the inflationists and repudiators, now that these have carried the day in the two great States of Ohio and Pennsylvania. The Democratic voters of those States constitute one-fifth of the entire party in the Union. Even if their representatives alone were to enter the Democratic National Convention bent upon committing the party to their views, they would wield great strength. But when we remember that they can command the co-operation of the South almost without exception, and that of several of the Western States as well, while they will find allies in some force even from the States where the hard-money men are in the majority, it is easy to see that their influence in the National Convention will be practically irresistible.

The inflation victory at Erie yesterday was very decided and complete. The hard-money men had come prepared for a severe contest. They were profoundly in earnest, and they felt that their opponents were strong. By a skillful manœuvre, which their greater intelligence enabled them to execute, they managed on Wednesday night, after midnight, to get from the Committee on Resolutions a report which, while it was in no sense in favor of hard money, was not openly in favor of inflation and repudiation. But the numbers of the inflationists in the convention were so great that they were able by brute strength, we might say, to compel a reversal of this action, and a report by the committee of the Ohio financial resolutions substantially unaltered. When these came before the convention, a curious and animated debate took place. Mr. SNOWDEN, a hard-money man, from Allentown, made a vigorous and manly stand for his principles. He boldly declared that he could not and would not co-operate with the Convention if those principles were rejected—though he afterward retreated somewhat from this position. He obviously felt the great odds against which he was fighting, and the most he asked of the convention was a theoretical declaration that a sound currency was one of gold and silver or its equivalent. To this he consented to add a resolution against either expansion or contraction—that is, against either repudiating or paying the Government notes. Certainly, this was not a great deal to ask, but it was more than could be obtained. Mr. SNOWDEN was answered by one CHARLES HUGHES, in behalf of the inflationists, and it cannot be said that, in his speech, their doctrine was not held up in all its naked deformity and bald absurdity. Mr. HUGHES denied roundly that the greenbacks are promises to pay money, and asserted that they *are* money. They are not a debt, but the means with which to pay debts. Gold coin is as much a promissory note as the greenback, and both are money because the law makes them so. On this explanation of the financial resolutions they were adopted by a vote of 158 to 79, precisely two to one.

The strength of the inflationists among the Pennsylvania Democrats lies in two facts; one, the numerical strength of those who do not believe in paying the Government notes, and the other, the political demoralization of those who incline to sound views. It is probable that the vote in the convention fairly represents the actual relative strength of the two factions. Two inflationists to one honest man is, doubtless, roughly the proportion that exists in the Democratic ranks. But the practical force of the inflationists is but imperfectly represented by this proportion, for the minority of one-third—though holding in their hands the power to defeat the principles they despise—will from this time on be a silent, subservient, helpless body. They are bound now by the ties of party discipline, and form part of the fighting force of their opponents. These considerations must not be lost sight of in calculating the future course of the Democratic Party on the question of paying the Government notes. In the first place it is pretty certain that in the whole party, as in Pennsylvania and Ohio, the repudiators have a majority sufficient to secure the control of the machinery. In the second place, as the declaration for paper money in Ohio made a similar declaration in Pennsylvania very much easier, so the combined momentum of both States is the more sure to carry the entire party organization in the same direction.

In some respects it is very unfortunate that the issue forced upon the country by the Democrats of Ohio and Pennsylvania should be made. It compels the people to decide the question of national honesty or dishonesty, and on this point there should be no room for question. But it is an issue which cannot and ought not to be evaded. Since it is to be made, the Republican Party will accept it frankly and fully. That party has always been firm in its support of the national faith. In 1868, it defended the honor of the country from an attack as outrageous as that which the Democrats are now making. Since then it has erected a number of strong barriers about the principle which is so essential, and which it holds so precious. It has secured the actual payment of four hundred millions of the debt; it has funded over six hundred millions of the six per cent. bonds in five per cents., payable by their terms in gold, which no equivocation can touch; it has placed on the statute-book repeated and varied pledges to pay the legal-tender notes in coin, and it has fixed a date for the fulfillment of these promises. With such a past, it will shirk no duty which the future may impose upon it. It will call to its ranks the honest men of the whole country, and will be faithful, as it always has been, to the honor of the nation.

ORGANIZED CORRUPTION.

It must by this time have become clear to respectable Democrats, as well as to Republicans, that good government in this City will always be an impossibility so long as Tammany Hall continues to exist as a political power. One would have supposed that Democrats who have any character to lose, in the City or elsewhere, would long ago have discovered how fatal an incubus to their party is the secret society whose name has become a synonym for corruption and rascality. Nothing less democratic can well be imagined than the methods by which the Sachems of the Tammany Society control the Democratic organization of this County, and in virtue of that fact make their influence felt in all the Democratic councils of the State and nation. There are sixty counties in the State, but in only one of them has it been found necessary to place the Democratic Party organization in a position where it inevitably comes under the control of one man. The Democracy have always claimed to be considered the special champions of the fundamental idea of our system—that the voice of the people determines who shall be our rulers. Tammany Hall is organized on the principle that one or two political wire-pullers dictate, first, how the party machine is to be organized, and then how it is to be run. The "regular" Democratic leaders in this City have never taken any pains to conceal their contempt for anything like really Democratic methods of government. The Tammany party has been so long accustomed to wait for orders from its masters, instead of expressions of opinion from its constituents, that its brief intervals of emancipation find it very much at a loss how to govern itself. When one "Boss" is dethroned, Tammany Hall instinctively looks around for another, and there is neither cohesion nor organization within its ranks till it finds one.

In a party which claims to be the special depository of the local self-governing principle, the existence of Tammany Hall is as gross an anomaly as could well be imagined. The arrogant imperialism by which alone the "Boss" can be maintained in power is as manifest under KELLY as it was under TWEED. The ample facilities for public plunder which are inseparable from the successful maintenance of such a system are as much in demand now as ever they were. The sole purpose of Tammany Hall politics is now, as it has always been, to place every department of the Municipal Government under the control of the irresponsible power which "runs the machine." Let one man control the organization, and let the organization command the entire administration of local affairs, and the system touches the point of ideal perfection. TWEED came near enough to that to be satisfied that his power was unassailable; and brief as was the duration of his absolute rule, it cost the City some sixty millions of dollars in stolen and wasted money, besides a legacy of political and official demoralization which cannot be expressed in figures. KELLY is straining with all his might to reach the same altitude as his predecessor, though he profits by his example in keeping himself safely out of official responsibility. The only test of "regularity" applied to a Democrat in this City is whether or not he is "loyal" to JOHN KELLY. To publicly express a different opinion from that of the "Boss" insures expulsion from the party organization, and the loss of position in any local department controlled by Tammany Hall. This is what the orators of the party call "home rule."

It is by such means that there has been placed at the head of the local Democracy an uneducated and low-principled adventurer, whose affiliations are all with the least reputable class of political workers, who arrogates to himself the right to control the whole administrative system of the greatest City on the continent. If the people are powerless to put an end to the existence of the society which gives us KELLY, as it gave us TWEED, it is a simple question of calculation to find out how soon trade and capital will take flight from this their natural home and centre. No city can afford to maintain a line of Tammany "Bosses" with their ever-increasing and always-hungry crowd of followers. The community which quietly tolerates the corrupt despotism of Tammany Hall must shortly become incapable alike of self-government and of striking a blow for its own emancipation. For it is not only the pockets of the people which are in danger from the Tammany perversion of democratic government; their liberties are obviously in danger too. The evil effects of our system of an elective Judiciary become tenfold more apparent when a man like JOHN KELLY can say to a Judge on the bench, as he can already say to more than one, "you owe your position to me." Let the apathy of the people once make it an established fact—and it has pretty nearly come to that now—that a Tammany nomination in New-York City is equivalent to an election, and there are none of the worst abuses of "Room Thirteen" and of the period of judicial infamy in which that institution flourished, which may not be revived.

Certainly, no more important issue depends upon the next election than this—"Shall the Tammany Society continue to be the political power which it is?" Organized some sixty-seven years ago as a benevolent association, it stealthily and steadily advanced toward the position of political absolutism which it held in the days of TWEED, and which it aspires to hold again. Its charter should long ago have been forfeited for non-usage, and its crimes should by this time have made it sink under the execrations of the party it has defiled, as well as of the people it has plundered. The first test of its continued influence will be made when the contesting delegations apply for recognition at Syracuse. If the Democrats assembled there follow all previous precedents, and submit to the dictation of Tammany Hall, they may save themselves the empty form of putting in their platform declarations of their attachment to reform. The party which allows itself to be ruled by KELLY and his crew is as clearly committed on the side of political and administrative corruption as it was when TWEED and SWEENY gave their orders to the despised "hayloft and cheese-press" Democracy. Tammany Hall can only be reformed by reforming it out of existence. Should the Syracuse Convention ignore all the anti-Tammany claimants for representation, it will simply proclaim to the world that it accepts the Tammany organization, with its one-man power, its intolerance of all free expression of opinion, and its ingrained corruption, as a legitimate exponent of Democratic principles and policy.

"LADY HELPS."

At the recent meeting of the British Association, a paper was read by Mrs. ROSE MARY CRAWSHAY on "Domestic Service for Gentlewomen." Two years ago, moved by pity for decayed gentlewomen, and for her own sufferings at the hands of servant-girls, this lady conceived the plan of dismissing the latter, and filling their places with persons who had seen better days. It was to describe the results of her experiment, and to urge others to repeat it that she appeared before the British Association.

If Mrs. CRAWSHAY had not displayed, both in her paper and in the debate which it provoked, an earnestness totally incompatible with any perception of humor, it might have been supposed that her philanthropic scheme was really an elaborate bit of practical sarcasm. The fondness of the modern servant-girl for imitating the dress and usurping the privileges of ladies has become proverbial, and had Mrs. CRAWSHAY, tired of imitation ladies in the kitchen, resolved to reduce the nuisance to the furthest point of absurdity by filling her house with genuine "lady helps," as she prefers to call them, she would have manifested a sense of humor which would have reflected credit upon her sex. There is no doubt, however, that she was in grim earnest, and that a philanthropic purpose was one of the main motives of her conduct.

Her "lady helps," we are told, included daughters of clergymen and dissenting ministers, and widows of the respectable men of the middle classes. She treated them, she assures us, with the utmost consideration, and insisted upon their using the main entrance of the castle in which she lives, instead of the area stairs. They did their work well, and during fifteen months none of them gave warning on the ground of cold meat, or any objection on the part of Mrs. CRAWSHAY to surreptitious policemen in the pantry. At the end of that time, Mrs. CRAWSHAY'S daughter, whom she describes as a person who "stood on her dignity," assumed charge of the domestic affairs of the castle, and the decayed gentlewomen were promptly replaced by servants of the usual sort.

It would be interesting to know precisely the manner in which Mrs. CRAWSHAY treated her "lady helps," but with the exception of the statement that they were granted the freedom of the front door, we are not enlightened as to this point. Obviously, they could not have been addressed by their Christian names; for the soul of the widow of "a fashionable West End tradesman" would have revolted had her employer addressed her as "Jane," or "Maria." Neither would it have been possible for a philanthropic lady to insult the daughters of clergymen and dissenting ministers by a prohibition of followers. But what course did she pursue toward the lady who waited on the table—for we do not hear of any male servants in the castle—when she gave a dinner party? If she strictly carried out her avowed theory of treating her "lady helps" precisely like other ladies, she must have gravely introduced the waiter to each guest, and struck from her list of acquaintances any presumptuous gentleman who might have so far forgotten himself as to attempt to open a conversation upon the subject of salt or gravy with a lady waiter to whom he had not yet been formally presented. Then, too, it must have been rather tiresome for the mistress of the castle to address polite notes to Mrs. Smith in the kitchen, presenting Mrs. CRAWSHAY'S compliments, and begging to be informed if it would be entirely consistent with the cook's convenience to put a trifle more butter in the pie-crust. Of course, "lady helps" who were entitled to the use of the main entrance of the castle could not be consistently deprived of access to the piano and the library, but it is doubtful if even Mrs. CRAWSHAY enjoyed the nurse's intrepretation of CHOPIN'S "Berceau," while the baby howled unheeded on the next floor.

Whatever may have been Mrs. CRAWSHAY'S personal conduct toward the ladies in the servants' hall, it is conceded that her daughter did not approve of it. What were Mr. CRAWSHAY'S views as to his wife's experiment we are not told. Like his daughter, he may have "stood upon his dignity," and declined to read TENNYSON with the clergyman's daughter, after the latter had finished her day's work in the bedrooms. On the other hand, it is not impossible that he took the contrary course, and showed a want of dignity, which induced Mrs. CRAWSHAY to yield the reins of domestic government to her daughter. At any rate, that dignified young lady no sooner came into power than she instantly gave the decayed gentlewomen notice to quit, and Mrs. CRAWSHAY'S experiment was brought to a sudden and complete failure.

That real misery is caused by the inability of single ladies in England to support themselves, is undoubted. Such an experiment as that tried by Mrs. CRAWSHAY cannot, however, better their condition. The scheme is too obviously impracticable to need argument against it. If it failed with Mrs. CRAWSHAY to conduct it, there is no possibility of its success when tried by other and ordinary women; and the simple facts set forth by Mrs. CRAWSHAY to the British Association carried with them ample condemnation of her well-meaning but impracticable plan.

CRUELTY IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

In the case of young CONNOLLY, who lately died in the Penitentiary on Blackwell's Island, the Coroner's Jury have returned a verdict to the effect that the man's death was hastened by the ill-treatment he received at the hands of certain keepers. The story of this wretched man, as told in the evidence brought before the jury, ought to move every humane person to indignation. It is highly discreditable to the management of the institution. CONNOLLY, who is described as a simple young fellow, of a peaceable disposition, was a convict, to be sure. But even convicts have certain rights. If he was worthy of death, he had a right to die after some fashion prescribed by law. His offense was a light one, or he would have been sent to Auburn or Sing Sing. His keepers and taskmasters killed him, or, as the jury put it, "accelerated" his death by brutal treatment. The man was kicked and cuffed from morning until night. He was beaten with clubs about the head and body, dragged in and out, thrown into a dark cell, put into a watering trough, thrown on a pile of bricks when unable to stand, and made to carry heavy burdens when he could hardly stagger. The inhumanity of his treatment was not chargeable to his temper or manners. He was too feeble in mind and body to remonstrate; and the cowardly keepers made him an example to the other convicts.

This is not a pleasant picture to look at. Nor was the story of the inmate of the Kings County Lunatic Asylum one which we should commend to sensitive people in quest of agreeable reading. Sentimental folks do not like to hear of convicts kicked to death, nor of harmless lunatics made raving by obscene abuse, strait-jackets, and bodily violence. Nor is the statement of a late sojourner in the Kings County Hospital one bit more cheerful reading. A poor woman, who acknowledges that she was a "troublesome patient," tells how a nurse abused and maltreated her while she was in the hospital. She says she was beaten and bruised, her teeth knocked out, her food and diet stinted, and her comfort made a mere matter of whim by a brutal nurse. Some of this woman's story is corroborated by other witnessses, and part of it is contradicted. None of it is seriously invalidated by the testimony of the paid employes, whose business is naturally to break down the weight of evidence against them and their associates. It is noticeable, too, that after the patient's first complaint had been heard, and the story of the nurse was told in rebuttal, the matter was dropped because the patient failed to reappear a second time. It now turns out that the poor woman was then too feeble to appear.

In all such cases as these, the patients or other comrades of the ill-used person say that their mouths are shut because they are afraid that they may be ill-treated if they speak out. It is only when the secrets of the prison-house leak out almost by accident that we get a glimpse of the cruel doings within. CONNOLLY'S death might have been passed over without observation, if a convict, encouraged by a kind word from an outside official, had not plucked up heart and told the story of the poor fellow's persecutions. But bad as this case was, it seems outdone in needless cruelty by the others. A public institution for the aged, infirm, or poor sick ought to be generously and humanely conducted. To maltreat people of this class seems the extreme of cruelty. It is a mockery to call that a charity which comes to the hapless object of such attention chiefly in the shape of violence and abuse. It would be childish and weak to coddle criminals serving out their sentence, or to encourage vagrancy and pauperism by luxurious attendance and high living. But let us have at least humane treatment of prisoners and the poor. It is very clear that the public service of New-York and Kings is very badly demoralized; it is nowhere more apparent than in the Department of Charities and Correction.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

THE MISSISSIPPI JETTIES.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Mr. John Banvard, in a letter published in yesterday's TIMES, directs the attention of the Board of Engineers, which has been in session in this City for some time past, to what he calls "an important paper" on the flow of the Mississippi River, read before the American Geographical Society in 1862, for the purpose of convincing them that the works now in course of construction at the mouth of that river will prove a failure. Considering that the commission referred to is composed of such eminent engineers as Gen. Barnard, Sir Charles A. Hartley, Gen. Alexander, H. D. Whitcomb, Gen. T. E. Sickles, and others equally distinguished in their profession, Mr. Banvard's modesty as to the merits of his paper will be apparent. When it is stated that this gentleman has no pretensions as a scientific man, and that his paper has no merit whatever in a scientific point of view, and still less bearing upon the subject which the board met to consider, the value of his opinions as to the success or failure of the jetty system at the mouth of the Mississippi can be estimated. ALPHA.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Aug. 9, 1875.

[We shall publish no more letters on this subject.]

MOSQUITO BITES.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Some years ago I accidentally discovered a remedy for mosquito bites, but as I live where these pests seldom annoy us, I had almost forgotten it. Last week I visited some friends at a fashionable watering-place, who were much troubled by these irritating insects. They tried the cure I suggested, with such success that I feel I ought to publish it. As your paper circulates as extensively as the mosquitoes, please tell your readers to apply a piece of ice to the place bitten, and instant relief is given. The pain will have disappeared before the sufferer will have time to say, "Bless the man who made this discovery." W. D.

HUNTINGDON, Penn., Tuesday, Sept. 7, 1875.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Massachusetts Republican State Convention will consist of 1,130 members.

Gen. Woodford is to make the first speech of the campaign in Mt. Vernon, Ohio, to-day.

The Republicans of the Third Mississippi District on Wednesday nominated Finnis H. Little for Congress.

Senator Morton goes to Ohio again to-day, and will probably expose some of the absurdities put forth by ex-Gov. Hendricks.

The Democrats of Maine are circulating a preposterous story that Gen. Connor, the Republican candidate for Governor, is a Roman Catholic.

The Louisville (Ky.) *Commercial* calls for an explanation of the financial views of Mr. Beck, ex-Gov. Leslie, and other Democratic candidates for the United States Senate in that State.

An Alderman in St. Paul, Minn., has been expelled from the board under the accusation of stealing oats and selling his influence. The immaculate board, of course, could not stand two such charges.

The Boston *Traveller* believes that the withdrawal of ex-Gov. Talbot leaves the field open for a square contest for the Gubernatorial nomination between Hon. Alexander H. Rice and Dr. George B. Loring.

Alfred M. Davis is the only colored Democrat in the northern portion of Garrett County, Md., and as he has lately been drawn as a juror the Democratic papers of the State seem to feel called upon to speak in complimentary terms of him.

The Boston *Globe* thinks Mr. Talbot's withdrawal will help Dr. Loring more than any other candidate, and it believes that the nomination of Mr. Charles F. Adams by the Republicans would re-elect Gov. Gaston by 20,000 or 30,000 majority.

The Auburn *Advertiser* expresses itself as very favorably impressed by the Republican nominees for Assembly in Cayuga County, and hopes that the selection of Mr. Post especially will harmonize the party in the First District, and thus secure his election.

Gov. Smith, of Georgia, has not yet half served out his term, and yet the Democratic politicians of his State are actively scheming to fill his place. Among the names already suggested are Alexander H. Stephens, Thomas Hardeman, Alfred H. Colquitt, John H. James, and Milton Smith.

The residents of Georgetown, D. C., will petition Congress that their ancient town be retroceded to its mother State, Maryland, on the ground that now they are oppressed and burdened without corresponding benefits, and "are only recognized as belonging to the seat of government by its tax-gatherer."

Mr. S. B. Elkins wrote a letter from Holland accepting the Republican nomination for re-election as Delegate to Congress from New-Mexico, and saying that he is now in Amsterdam endeavoring to interest capitalists in the project of building a railroad from the terminus of some one of those in Colorado to Cimarron in New-Mexico.

Hon. J. S. Morris has been giving the Republicans of Mississippi some good advice. He tells them that the selection of capable and reputable candidates will merit and win victory; and that, as heretofore, bad men in office and bad men for leaders will bring them little else but disgrace, mortification, and disaster.

The Democrats of North Carolina have secured the organization of the Constitutional Convention, but, as there was a popular majority of 12,000 or 15,000 against the convention, they may after all have their labor for their pains. Any radical changes in the present Constitution stand a good chance of being voted down.

The Trenton (N. J.) *Gazette* says: "There is no doubt that all the proposed amendments to the Constitution have been adopted by large majorities. The tax clause was largely cut in the five counties where it operates, but not enough to overcome the large affirmative vote in other parts of the State, and it has doubtless been adopted by from 10,000 to 15,000 majority. The other amendments we estimate to have between 30,000 and 40,000 majority."

This is the way the Louisville *Courier-Journal's* correspondent saw Col. Lamar on the stump in Mississippi: "His eagle eye glistened in its splendid glances as he paused and seemed to measure the men before him, and weigh the grand thought that made his every nerve tremble with emotion. Like a lion ready to leap, gathering his full power, the splendid speaker broke the silence with the finest flow of oratory that ever charmed an audience."

The Louisville (Ky.) *Commercial* suggests that all the army societies hold their reunions together in Philadelphia next year, and that they invite all ex-Confederates who feel disposed to accept of their hospitality. "The reconcilement for ex-soldiers to labor for," it says, "is a social one, and through social means. It is a proof of our capacity for self-government that we can differ strongly from one another politically and still continue in friendly social relations."

Leading Republicans of Massachusetts, mainly favorable to the nomination of Alexander H. Rice, but not exclusive, met in Boston, Monday, to take steps, as the *Advertiser* phrases it, toward a better organization, for the purpose of securing a full representation of the best political sentiment of the State at the Republican Convention. It was decided to hold another meeting later in the week of representative Republicans from all parts of the State, at which plans for an active canvass will be matured and made public.

Mr. Bayless W. Hanna, of Indiana, has returned home from Ohio, and thinks the result of the election problematical. He says the Republicans are united on the Catholic question, while the Democrats are divided on the currency, but, whatever the result, the Democrats will be a hard-money party in the Presidential election. Mr. Hanna has also discovered that both in Ohio and Illinois there is a very strong undertow among the politicians in favor of Judge David Davis, of Illinois, for the Presidency. He is a hard-money man.

The Baltimore *Gazette* seems to be really alarmed by the independent reform movement in Maryland, and plaintively says: "We do not say that reform in some particulars may not be needed; that would be claiming for the [Democratic] party a degree of wisdom and purity that is not to be found in these days in any political organization. But the principles of the party are above the men who are sometimes chosen to represent them, and the best reform is that which is accomplished inside of the party."

Mr. Fred Hecker, well known as an influential German citizen, has been compelled, by ill-health, to decline an invitation to take the stump in Ohio. But he writes in this vigorous strain: "Should the rag-baby vagabonds, in connection and alliance with the Jesuitical party, be victorious in your State, it would be equal to establishing the first stronghold of financial and intellectual bankruptcy, of swindling and moral degradation, from whose purlieus the cancer of corruption would soon spread over the whole Union."

THE SARATOGA CONVENTION.

COMMENTS OF THE REPUBLICAN PRESS OF THE STATE UPON ITS EXCELLENT NOMINATIONS AND PLATFORM.

The ticket is the best ever put in nomination on a similar occasion. The platform is faultless, and calculated to unite the party in one unbroken line.—*Troy Whig.*

In point of personal integrity it is doubtful if a State ticket was ever nominated which scored so clear a record. The platform is a clear, ringing, wise, and patriotic document, fully abreast of the advanced thought and the mature judgment of the best men in the Republican Party.—*Daily Saratogian.*

The ticket has no weak name upon it, and more positively strong ones than usual. If it is not what we hoped for, in every particular, it is the best that it was in the power of the convention to give us. It is a ticket—like the platform upon which it goes to the people—worth fighting for.—*Utica Herald.*

We can conceive of no reason why any Republican or Liberal elector should feel dissatisfied. We can, on the contrary, see reasons why many Democrats—among those, at least, who are thoroughly honest in the demand for reform—should accept that work as satisfactory, and vote for the ticket placed in nomination.—*Albany Express.*

Regarding its declaration of principles the Republican State Convention could hardly have done better. The language of the resolutions is bold, outspoken, manly, and direct—impossible of misconstruction, and worthy of the representatives of a great and patriotic political organization. The ticket nominated by the convention is such a one as might have been expected of so able and patriotic a body of men. It is headed by a name that is honored not only in the State of New-York, but throughout the whole extent of the Union.—*Troy Times.*

The harmony and unanimity of the convention are sources of gratification and precursors of a vigorous campaign. The platform is of white oak—sound to the core. The candidates nominated show that the spirit of the convention is in accord with the demand of the people, and under such standard-bearers as Seward, Spinner, Danforth, Merritt, Tinsley, Ives, and Cornell the Republican Party will deserve the fullest success in the campaign.—*Rochester Democrat.*

The ticket nominated, which we place at the head of our columns to-day, is one which will command the cordial support of the united Republican Party and all friends of reform and honest government. The platform is outspoken on all the great questions which agitate the political world, and will unquestionably commend itself to every lover of good, honest government in the State.—*Syracuse Standard.*

The platform has no weak spots, no planks wanting, save a more emphatic utterance in favor of the cardinal Republican doctrine of Federal supremacy as against State sovereignty than is included in the first resolution. With the pure and able men designated for State officers, to illustrate its principles, we march to victory. We have been cursed with bad officials, not bad laws. The Republican Party this Fall proposes to "change all that."—*Buffalo Express.*

The convention concluded its labors by putting on this admirable platform of principles a most excellent ticket. The candidates are men of ability and unimpeachable honesty, and deserve the hearty support of the Republicans of the State and of "all who unite with them in desiring good government."—*Newburg Journal.*

THE TREASURY ROBBERY.

TESTIMONY GIVEN IN COURT—EVIDENCE ACCUMULATING AGAINST OTTMAN.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Sept. 9, 1875.

The preliminary hearing in the case of Theodore W. Brown in connection with the Treasury larceny still continues in the Police Court. A witness testified that in June last he changed a $500 note for Brown, the latter saying that Ottman had sent him to witness for that purpose. Ottman came to his house afterward for the note and he returned it to him, Ottman giving to witness the money which had been given in exchange. Ottman said as he did not know whether the note was good he would prefer to have it returned to him.

Mr. Gilfillan, the Cashier of the United States Treasury, produced the wooden box deposited by Ottman in the German-American Savings Bank in Alexandria containing twenty-nine $500 United States bills of the issue of 1874.

The colored janitor of Police Head-quarters testified that on the night of the day of Ottman's arrest Ottman gave him a note addressed to the Cashier of the German-American Savings Bank, in substance asking the Cashier to give the box to the bearer. Ottman said to him, "If you attend to this it will be a big thing for you. Get the box and tear my name, which is on the paper inclosing it, into a thousand pieces, and I will give you $5,000 and a house and lot. If you have no friend in Alexandria with whom you can leave the box, bury it and mark the place." It appears from the further testimony of the witness that he took Ottman's note, but, instead of doing as Ottman requested, he gave the note to the detective force, and accompanied them to Alexandria, where they obtained possession of the box from the bank and brought it to Washington, where it was placed in the Treasury vaults for safe-keeping as a special deposit. Another witness testified that a short time before Ottman's arrest he filled up, at Ottman's request, a check for $4,000 on Riggs & Co., and obtained from that firm for it four $1,000 bills. One of these notes the witness had changed, at Ottman's request, with $20 bills. The entire sum of $4,000, with the exception of $40, was afterward surrendered to one of the detective force by the witness.

The book-keeper of Riggs & Co.'s banking-house testified that Ottman opened an account with it on the 13th of July. Ottman's first deposit was $500, but he soon afterward deposited nearly $5,000 more.

Detective McDevitt testified that Halleck admitted to him that he, at Ottman's request, addressed a package containing $1,370 to Theodore W. Brown at Saratoga. Halleck further said that Ottman had negotiated for the purchase of a drug store in Brooklyn, and that he (Halleck) was going to buy Ottman's restaurant in Washington for $8,500. The witness further testified that when he arrested Brown he took $1,025 and some papers from him.

Gen. Horace Boughton has made affidavit that he received a United States $500 note from Ottman in July last, with which he purchased on speculation for Ottman and himself railroad tickets at the time of the railroad competition. He also received from Ottman $10,000 in $500 bills and took the money to New-York, where he deposited it temporarily among several parties. Ottman was anxious to invest money in the banking business, and employed the witness for that purpose. The witness finally returned the money to Ottman with the exception of $500 or $600.

The court adjourned until to-morrow after noon.

THE UNBURIED GUIBORD.

A RANCOROUS BISHOP'S PROPOSITION—IF THE REMAINS WERE BURIED, HE WOULD CURSE THE SPOT.

MONTREAL, Sept. 9.—Nothing new has occurred in the Guibord case. Guards were on duty at the cemetery last night, but nothing unusual occurred. Bishop Bourget, of this diocese, has written a letter to the daily papers, in which he says that had Guibord's body been buried in the cemetery in defiance of the laws of the Church, the place where it lay should be immediately interdicted and looked upon henceforth as a cursed spot, to be held in execration. If fresh efforts be made to introduce the body into consecrated precincts, he requests all Catholics to remain quiet, like true children of the Church and loyal subjects of her Majesty the Queen. He invites every one to sign petitions to the Queen, begging her Majesty to enjoin that the rights possessed by the Catholics of this city are not to be denied, and that they are not to be molested in the exercise of their holy faith, but are to be respected by all those whom Providence has called to share the royal authority.

CALIFORNIA FINANCES.

CONDITION OF THE NATIONAL GOLD BANK—THE STATE UNIVERSITY.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 9.—The affairs of the National Gold Bank and Trust Company are proceeding favorably. Since the panic the bank has liquidated claims deposited to the amount of over $1,000,000, and the statement of its condition shows a surplus, as regards deposits, of over $1,400,000. There is no perceptible run on the United States Treasury to-day for the redemption of the gold notes of the National Gold Bank and Trust Company. The Regents of the State University have elected D. O. Mills as Treasurer, vice Ralston. The Finance Committee of the board has reported that the university will lose nothing by the failure of the Bank of California, being protected by the late Treasurer's bond for $50,000.

THE NEW-JERSEY ELECTION CANVASSERS.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 9.—The Governor to-day appointed the following as canvassers to count the votes cast at the recent election for and against the amendments to the Constitution: Senators Leon Abbett, of Hudson; John Hopper, of Passaic; J. Henry Stone, of Union; W. J. Sewell, of Camden, and Hosea F. Madden, of Atlantic. The canvassers will meet on the 28th inst. Up to the present time, only ninety returns out of 410 have been made. They have a week allowed for this purpose.

SOOY, THE DEFAULTING TREASURER.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 9.—The committee appointed by the Governor to investigate the facts of the defalcation of the late Treasurer returned this evening from Newark, where the final meeting of the committee was held. The report is not ready to be made. Certain investigations in regard to the vouchers of the railroad company are not closed. The report, it is said, will be made on Tuesday next.

NOTES FROM OVER THE SEA.

BY GRACE GREENWOOD.

THOUGHTS ON LEAVING ENGLAND—THE TRIP TO ANTWERP—FINE OLD CHURCHES OF THE TOWN—A PILGRIMAGE TO THE GRAVE OF MALIBRAN, QUEEN OF SONG.

LUCERNE, Tuesday, Aug. 17, 1875.

For the last week of our stay in London we went about everywhere, as "Dr. Foster went to Gloster—in a shower of rain." We finally turned to salt water for a change, took ship and fled away to Antwerp. The last we saw of English life was a big fight on the dock, among some porters, for the job of carrying our "boxes and parcels" on board the steamer, which mêlée followed a small fight of our own with a cabman, who charged us ten shillings, but, on the appearance of a policeman, took less than half of that sum. From this point our original party of three became, by reinforcements, a company of five—still all unprotected females, but presenting a rather strong front to the enemy.

LEAVING ENGLAND.

Though Antwerp, Brussels, Waterloo, Cologne, the Rhine, the Alps, Germany, and the rest of Europe, were before me, I grieved to go, but I grieved more for the necessity of going, somewhere out of Great Britain. When we were about coming to England, a distinguished friend, long a resident of the metropolis, wrote to me: "I hope you will not make London a mere station on your way to the Continent as do so many Americans." The idea seemed to me preposterous. London, the great heart, the life, and, in spite of fogs, the light of the civilized world! A quarter of a year would be a brief enough time to spend there, the first thing. I pitied and despised those of our countrymen and countrywomen who, not being "good Americans" and "heirs of the promise," are in desperate haste to secure an ante mortem sight of Paris. But, alas! I soon found that they who were as poor were wiser than I in early "fleeing from the wrath to come" of long scores and the Sodom of rapacious landlords, lodging and boarding house keepers, flunkies, and cab-drivers. The expense of living and traveling in England is enormous, and grows worse continually. It has always been worse, I feel well assured, for Americans than for other travelers and visitors. On first coming to the dear, old grandmother country—the land of Shakespeare and Milton, Dickens and Thackeray, and other Englishmen whose greatness overpasses the bounds of time and the gulf of seas—a certain home feeling steals over us. We say, "Am I not a man and a brother?" or, "A woman and a sister?" We gush with admiration, love, trust, and good-fellowship. We smile alike on lords and lackeys, "with a smile that is childlike and bland." These are sentiments that do honor to the head and heart, but they play the mischief with the exchequer. Half-crowns, shillings, and sixpences fly from a well-to-do American just landed, in all directions, like sparks from a Catharine wheel; and it is hard for one not well to do to restrain himself from foolish expenditure. Every waiter at the Adelphi or the Grosvenor, not a beggar, is a Littimer, who stares the money out of his pocket. Every inviting old parish church or bit of ruin is a snare; in every church-yard he is tolled before his time. He is taxed for every tear he sheds over the grave of a poet or the tomb of a warrior.

When one feels the dire necessity of living within certain modest means, and knows that fashionable hotels are out of the question, one is often misled by the apparently moderate price of lodgings, and dreams of certain economical dodges in ordering only just what you choose, and in being able to pick up a meal at a coffee-house at any hour and at little cost, as in Paris. But before a week is past you find that a meal at a restaurant, even of the simplest character, is a costly affair, and that the sum total of extras, services, the use of the common condiments, "the use of the cruet," the charge for lights—sometimes at the rate of a shilling a candle—and fees, above all and everywhere, *fees*—is something appalling. Then there is even for temperance people the almost necessary expense of wine and ale, the climate being for many constitutions singularly depressing, and water in many towns "most tolerable, and not to be endured." Everywhere waiters, cabmen, porters, pot-boys and beggars look upon you as fair game. From English working-women we suffer little, in the way of depletion, but English female mendicants hang to one like so many leeches, and yet more to be dreaded are some of the street-venders of flowers. If you will not take a bouquet, you may have to take billingsgate. If you lose your way in London, it is only safe to apply to a policeman, who is almost certain to be both intelligent and civil. If you ask directions ever so courteously of a well-dressed stranger, you are likely to be snubbed; if of a poor person, he gives you no information, and demands pay for it. Yes, I am persuaded that keepers of hotels, boarding and lodging houses, cathedral vergers and play-house speculators snuff an American afar off and cry "Aha!" That little affair of the revolt of the Colonies has not been forgotten. For every British charge repulsed at Bunker Hill and Monmouth we are punished by overwhelming charges at the North-western and the Langham, and the capture of Burgoyne is avenged on every Saratoga trunk that enters the Kingdom.

A WORD FOR THE MOTHER LAND.

One thing should be said in justice to the mother land: Beyond bills quite out of reason and perpetual demands made on your purse for extras and fees, you may enjoy a feeling of absolute security as regards your worldly goods and personal effects. At the worst, hotel, restaurant, boarding and lodging house keepers and their hangers-on are bold highwaymen, not thieves or harborers of thieves. Such sense of security one cannot have in France or Switzerland, they told us; but with the cost of living considerably lessened one can afford to be pilfered from now and then.

Surely this war of the publicans on the republicans is a fatal blunder. It is a perfidious and mortiferous course to pursue toward the great American goose that lays the golden egg. More and more travel will be deflected to the Continent—a deflection that were like turning the course of the Gulf stream—till, at last, none but millionaires and managing mammas will think of making long visits to London in the fashionable season; and none but Americans deep in trade, or deeper in love with English history, English literature, and certain English people, as I am, will think of going there at any time. We will send them no more Moodys and Sankeys, though they be perishing in their sins. We will withdraw the stock we have talked of taking in the Shakespeare and Byron memorials—we will raise Shakespeares and Byrons of our own. We will invent a new language and the words "fee" and "royal highness" shall not be in it.

ANTWERP CHURCHES.

It was after a somewhat troubled and tempestuous night, and in a mild morning of struggling mist and sunlight, that we steamed up the Scheldt toward Antwerp. Little by little the storied old town, once the very Tyre of the North, came out of the fog, and even after we could see the great Church of Notre Dame, its wonderful spire was still half veiled in mist, and from it came the chimes, faint, sweet, mysteriously solemn, as though ringing out of heaven itself. But as we drew near, clearer came out the tower, with its delicate lace-work carving, and clearer sounded that Sunday morning peal, till what had seemed grand and solemn grew joyous and familiar, and we percieved that the airs those blessed chimes were ringing were from "Martha," and the "Lancers." Still, they seemed to add a new consecration to the consecrated day—

"Censers of sound, high swinging in the air—"

Holy grails of melody forever spilling and refilling. We had chanced on a fête-week, otherwise we might not have heard the chimes at all. All was brighness and stir. The peasants were in their holiday attire. High church services were in order, and the magnificent old tower fairly rocked with energetic ringing morning, noon, and night. It seemed alive with chimes, as it always is with birds.

Everybody knows that this sumptuous cathedral is one of the finest specimens of Gothic architecture in the Netherlands, which abounds in things of the sort. The effect of the exterior would be finer were it not for the mean little buildings that crowd up against it, and hang around it like beggars about the gates of a Dives. The interior is exceedingly beautiful, with rich chapels, marble tombs, resplendent altars, stained windows, carved pulpit and stalls; but, after all, it seems a mere temple for the genius of Rubens, for here are his two grandest pictures—the "Descent From the Cross," and the "Elevation of the Cross."

I do not wish to add my bit of cheap gilding to the refined gold of a great fame, but I must say that there was for me one moment of solemn joy, of almost breathless wonder and awe when the dark curtain was withdrawn and I looked on the first of these pictures. I was face to face with the august sorrow of the mother of sorrows—of the beloved disciple, of the woman who "loved much." But for them grief has evidently done its worst, and is lost in tender care for that which can suffer no longer—the worn, wounded form so gently being lowered to their arms. There is an awful piteousness about that relaxed and blood-drained body. It seems the more dead that the ghost it had given up under the darkening sky had been the master of life—had commanded the secret forces of nature—had been potent alike to stay the swift tempest and the creeping advance of mortal decay. It had *consented* to death—it had *suffered* defeat, but both were absolute. There is no line or tint of life in the whole figure—no hint of resurrection. In the face there is a peculiar peacefulness, divine, yet human—half of triumph, half of exhaustion—the sad, sublime content which spoke in the words, "It is finished."

The "Elevation" is a far sadder picture. It shows the beginning of the long hours of martyrdom, when resignation still struggles with dread and agony.

Not only do other Antwerp churches possess pictures and designs by Rubens, but the Academy of Arts abounds in them. The greatest are of sacred or mythological subjects, and terribly powerful, especially in the women. His famous picture of the "Crucifixion" makes one shudder and turn sick with its hideous details and congregated horrors. I was far more impressed by a small but sublime picture by Vandyke—a Christ on the cross and on Calvary, but quite alone under the dark midnight sky. No penitent or piteous human face regards him. Even Heaven seems to have abandoned him to utter, awful loneliness. It pictures His own desolate cry, "My God! my God! why hast Thou forsaken me?"

Antwerp is wonderfully rich in fine old churches, and each one has its treasures of painting, stained glass, carving, or sculpture, its organ, or carillons, which make the worship of the poor old saints, the "Man of Sorrows," and the peasant woman of Nazareth a luxury for the eye and the ear. The beautiful Church of St. Jaques has the tomb of Rubens, St. Andrew's has a marvelous carved pulpit and a fair portrait of Mary Queen of Scots, ornamenting a monument to the Curll sisters, her beloved maids of honor. To one of them, it is said, she gave her last earthly embrace. Do they know her, and serve her now? I hardly doubt it. The loyalty of love is immortal, and they who make service here a *devoir* of the heart, a fealty of affection, will be likely to find servitors there—if they need them. I do not believe that Mary Stuart, though chief among fair sinners, lacks faithful tirewomen, while "good Queen Bess" may long ago have learned to put on her own diaphanous ruff and farthingale, and to apply her own celestial cosmetics.

St. Paul's has an awful sight for Jews and heretics to behold. It is a representation of Calvary—a lofty pile of earth and rocks against the outside wall of the church—all thickly set with statues of saints, angels, and prophets, and crowned by a ghastly crucifixion. At the base is a sepulchre, a dim and awesome place, containing a dead Christ in his white grave clothes. Half inclosing this is a representation of purgatory—figures fearfully carved and colored, writhing and shrieking in the midst of painted flames. It is monstrous to picture that image of divine pity and love sleeping peacefully within hearing of the agonized cries of souls he died to save.

Antwerp is more prosperous than it was half a century ago, but it will never recover the proud place it held in the commercial world before the dark and troublous times of the Spanish supremacy. Traces of that period of tyranny and bigotry still exist, and give an air of sombre romance to the town. There is little life here of business or pleasure, but a sort of dreamy fascination, making it easy to linger day after day in the quiet, quaint, poetic, papistic, gable-ended old city.

THE ROAD TO BRUSSELS.

The road to Brussels runs through a beautiful and smiling though flat country, and one or two towns of interest—Mechlin, famous for its lace, and noble cathedral; Vilvorde, where there is a huge penitentiary built almost on the very spot of the martyrdom of Tindal, the translator of the English Bible, and Laeken, where is the King's favorite residence. That is not very imposing, but is historically interesting as the place where Napoleon planned his Russian campaign. Fate was the "grim Chamberlain" that lighted him to bed that night. Near the palace is a Gothic church, the beautiful tower of which is a memorial of the late Queen of the Belgians. It was not that which brought us one Sunday evening on a pilgrimage to Laeken, but a modest little temple in the crowded cemetery, erected on the grave of a queen yet greater and more immortal, though she ruled over a shifting and fickle kingdom, and her crown was only of flowers—Malibran, Queen of Song. Her body was brought here from Manchester, where she died suddenly during the musical festival, when she seemed to burst her great heart with singing. Here is her statue, by Geefs, a noble, mature figure, but posed lightly, as though aspiring above earth, and all white and pure, like a type of resurrection, the face uplifted in an ecstasy of song. At her feet lie wreaths of white immortelles, which seem like pale, scentless ghosts of her old crownings.

It hardly seems a fitting spot for her to be laid in; it is too quiet and commonplace. Should she not rather have been buried in some beautiful cathedral, where waves of grand harmonies might have rolled over her rest? But perhaps, if she ever hovers about the spot, she will like better the small music of the little brown bird that pipes forth his unconscious morning praise from the tree near her tomb, or builds his nest under its very roof, and beguiles his patient mate with glad bursts of unpremeditated song, than the pompous service and swelling organ tones of great churches. Ah! can it be that the eternal silence has swallowed up the grand voice of the singer, as to-morrow it will swallow the small thrill of the bird?

GENERAL NOTES.

The Boston papers come with huge supplements filled with the advertisement of the Tax Collector's sales.

Thirty-five lives were lost on New-Orleans steamers during the first half of this year, twenty-one by fire.

The Salem (Mass.) *Gazette* grows facetious over the report that a silver mine has been discovered in that locality.

Mrs. Rachel Gardner, of Salem, Mass., celebrated her one hundredth birthday on the 4th inst. Her descendants number 117, and eighty of them are now living.

The Detroit *Free Press* has heard that a certain woman is writing a lecture on "Women's Duties," and cruelly suggests that her first duty is to burn the manuscript.

Gov. Smith, of Georgia, has suspended the collection of the tax upon cotton and other products in the hands of farmers of the State until the next meeting of the Legislature.

Hon. John H. Goodenow, of Maine, has resigned his position as United States Consul General and Secretary of Legation at Constantinople, and will shortly return to this country.

One of the Methodist Episcopal churches in Troy will hereafter use grape jelly dissolved in water for communion purposes. A committee of three ladies of the church has been appointed to make the jelly.

Baltimore now has but two surviving Dartmoor prisoners, Capt. Enoch Burnham and Capt. John T. Hardie. Mr. Josiah Cobb, one of their number, and the writer of a book giving an account of their sufferings in that notorious military prison, has just died.

Wilmington, N. C., reports a sea-serpent, ninety feet long and as big as a barrel, in its vicinity. He ran on one of the shoals, and a party of brave men ran to attack him, but he raised his head and opened his mouth wide enough to swallow them one at a time, and they retreated discreetly.

Dr. Louis A. Boswell, of Alabama, claims to have invented a practicable flying-machine, which he describes as a fish that swims in the air, equipped with the power to drive and guide himself through the medium in which he floats, just as the natural fish, by the use of his fins and tail and the gyrations of its body, drives and guides himself through the medium in which he floats.

Gen. W. K. Kimball, of Maine, who shot himself last week, left a letter addressed to the Coroner, in which he said that there was no need for an inquest, and continued: "I am sorrow-stricken, heart-broken, and have volunteered to 'cross over the river' and join the great army, gone to the front, instead of waiting to be drafted by the 'grim messenger.' God forgive me for the sin if it be a sin."

The Atlanta (Ga.) *Herald* learns, from what it regards as trustworthy authority, that Gen. Joseph E. Johnston has accepted a thrice-offered appointment from the Khédive to become Commander in Chief of the Army of Egypt. It says that he is making his preparations to assume the position at an early day, and that he is to have supreme control of the Army, with a salary of $25,000 per annum, and the sum of $100,000 to procure an outfit.

Senator Morton's recent visit was his first to Maine, and on his return to Indiana he had much to say of the industry and prosperity of its people. Their houses in town and country, he said, are models of neatness and taste; farms are under a high state of cultivation, despite the rocks; and the hills are crowned with school-houses and churches, whose subtle influences were visible in the morale of every audience he addressed.

Judge T. J. Mackey, of South Carolina, has suggested to the planters that the insufficiency of the rations usually given to colored laborers is the cause of the prevalence of cotton stealing. At the same time he says that extensive observation in the State has convinced him that the negroes are less addicted to stealing than any class of agricultural laborers in the world who outnumber their employers in the same proportion, and that when they steal agricultural products they are impelled immediately by the want of food for themselves or their families.

Gen. Sherman has written a letter to Col. John A. Sutter, apologizing for using the word "tight," in referring to him in his *Memoirs*, and saying that he has instructed his publishers to substitute "enthusiastic" for it. He adds: "I did not suppose my rapid sketch of early events in California would attract so much notice. As you well understand, I do not offer my *Memoirs* as a history, but rather as a picture of the country at that date, when you were all in all. Folsom and I were youngsters then, as compared with you and Mason, and we looked up to you as veterans and models."

FROM THE CAPITAL.

THE RED CLOUD INVESTIGATION—A MAJORITY OF THE COMMISSION IN FAVOR OF SECRET SESSIONS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—The Red Cloud Investigation Commission held a preliminary meeting to-night, at which Prof. Marsh was present. The only question considered was whether the meetings in this city shall be open to newspaper representatives. The decision was postponed until to-morrow. The feeling of a majority of the commission seems averse to open meetings. All the previous sessions have been secret.

FAST MAIL TRAIN.

The Post Office Department has perfected arrangements for a fast mail train between New-York and Pittsburg, which it is expected will be put in operation on the 16th inst. It will leave New-York at 4:30 o'clock A. M. and arrive in Pittsburg at 6 P. M., connecting with trains for Chicago so as to arrive in Chicago at 6:30 the next morning, at St. Louis at 2 P. M. the following day, and at Indianapolis and Cincinnati at 5 o'clock the second morning. It will be a postal train to Pittsburg only, but it will not run on a full postal service until about two weeks after it is started, owing to the fact of a complete schedule of trains being furnished only yesterday by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The fast mail train for Chicago will also commence on the 16th inst., and will be completely organized and in good running order from the start.

A CALUMNY DISPOSED OF.

We gladly republish the following letter, addressed to the editor of the New-York *Evening Express*:

A correspondent in a recent number of the *Express* has grossly abused your confidence by statements so utterly untrue that it is difficult to imagine any other than a malicious motive. Allow us to give an explicit denial to every word of the following:

"The Beecher excitement is quite died out. * * * The fun is over, and last Sunday his entire audience did not exceed 2,000 people. He is to return to Brooklyn this week, much to the displeasure of the Barrons who keep the hotel where he is staying. They have given him his board and $50 a week to stay and preach at their house. He thinks they are making too much money out of him and demands that they pay him $200 a week. The Barrons say this is too much, and Beecher says, 'All right gentlemen, I go home this week.' 'If you do, we will sue you for breach of contract, for, Mr. Beecher, you agreed to stay till the third Sunday in September.' Beecher coolly replies, 'Sue away if you like. I should think after what you have seen of my success in the law business, that you would know better than to undertake a suit against me.' The Barrons are furious."

Mr. Beecher does not leave us till the third week in September; his audiences were never so large as on last Sunday; there never has been the shadow of disagreement between him and ourselves, but the utmost confidence and affection; he never asked a penny for his Sunday services, nor did we ever insult him by offering to pay for his free-will labors. The substance and details of the paragraph above quoted are without the slightest foundation, and are wholly false.

A. T. & O. F. BARRON,
Proprietors of Twin Mountain House, New-Hampshire.

THE CONTROLLERSHIP.

UTICA, N. Y., Sept. 9.—Gen. Spinner has positively accepted the nomination for Controller, and has written a letter to that effect to the Chairman of the Saratoga Convention.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

THE TURF.

RUNNING AT THE PROSPECT PARK FAIR GROUNDS—VANDERBILT, COUNTESS, AND VERNANGO THE WINNERS.

Yesterday was the second day of the meeting at the Prospect Park Fair Grounds, and a fine attendance of spectators witnessed three interesting races which the programme called for. The first race, a dash of a mile, which had seven starters, was won by Vanderbilt. The second, a mile and a quarter, was taken by the favorite little filly Countess, and in the third race, one of mile heats, Vernango defeated her competitors in consecutive heats. The details of the report are appended.

THE MILE DASH.

The first race on the card was a mile dash, for all ages, to carry 100 pounds, three-year olds to carry 90 pounds. For this there were eleven nominations, and the following sported colors were called upon: M. Byrnes' ch. g. Camden, W. R. Babcock's blk. c. Vanderbilt, Ayres & Sutcliffe's b. g. Wyndham, F. Stearns' gr. g. Frank, L. A. Hitchcock's ch. c. Century, John Coffee's br. h. B. F. Carver, and E. K. Bingham's ch. h. Long Branch. In the pools Vanderbilt was the favorite.

When the flag fell Camden was the first off, with Vanderbilt second, Century third, Wyndham being several lengths in the rear. Round the turn Camden led two lengths, but Vanderbilt gradually closed up, and at the quarter-pole Camden led the latter a length only, Carver being in the third place, and Century fourth. They ran down the backstretch without change, and at the half-mile pole the first four were nose and tail. On the lower turn Camden showed the white feather, and Vanderbilt came to the front, followed by Carver. From this point the race was settled, as Vanderbilt came away, and won by four lengths.

SUMMARY.

FIRST RACE.—Purse, $250, for all ages, to carry 100 pounds; three-year olds to carry 90 pounds; one mile; three pounds allowed mares and geldings; $200 to the first, and $50 to second.

W. R. Babcock's blk. c. Vanderbilt, 4 years, by Vandal, out of Melrose. Hughes.......... 1
John Coffee's br. h. B. F. Carver, 5 years, by Lightning, out of La Victime. Donahue.......... 2
M. Byrnes' ch. h. Camden, aged, by Bulletin, dam by Leviathan. Fitzgerald.......... 3
L. A. Hitchcock's ch. c. Century, 4 years, by Censor, out of Intrigue. Cochran.......... 4
Ayres & Sutcliffe's b. g. Wyndham, 4 years, by imp. Hampton Court, out of Echo. McKee.......... 5
F. Stearns' gr. g. Frank, 5 years, by Engineer, dam by Governor Wickliffe. Shaws.......... 6
E. K. Bingham's ch. h. Long Branch, 5 years, by imp. Eclipse, out of Molly Jackson. Bailey.......... 7
Time—1:44¾.

THE MILE AND A QUARTER RACE.

The second event was a dash of a mile and a quarter, for all ages, with thirteen nominations, out of which three came to the post—George Langstaff's b. f. Countess, 4 years; D. McCoun's b. g. Burgoo, 4 years, and Ayres & Sutcliffe's b. g. Wyndham, 4 years. Countess was so great a favorite over the other two that few pools were sold.

They were started from the three-quarter pole, and when the flag fell Countess was the first to jump away, Burgoo second, and Wyndham behind, as usual. There was a close struggle between Countess and Burgoo up the stretch, and passing the stand Countess showed only a head in front of her competitor, while Wyndham was six lengths behind. Round the turn Countess shook off Burgoo and passed the quarter-pole a length before the latter. As they went along the backstretch Burgoo again challenged Countess, and was nearly on even terms with her, but at the half-mile pole the favorite showed half a length in front. On the lower turn Countess went away from Burgoo, who suddenly dropped back, and finally won the race in hand by a length and a half.

SUMMARY.

SECOND RACE—One mile and a quarter; for all ages; purse, $300, of which $50 to the second.

George Langstaff's b. f. Countess, 4 years, by Kentucky, out of Lady Blessington, 105 pounds. Donahue.......... 1
D. McCann's b. g. Burgoo, 4 years, by imp. Hurrah, out of Emma Downing, 105 pounds. Hughes.......... 2
Ayres & Sutcliff's b. g. Wyndham, 4 years, by imp. Hampton Court, out of Echo, 105 pounds. McKee. 3
Time—2:15¼.

THE MILE HEATS.

The concluding race was one of mile heats for three-year-olds, to carry 100 pounds, and, of eight entries, the starters were A. D. Pryor's b. f. Vernango, J. F. Wilson & Co.'s b. c. Jack Trigg, J. W. Weldon, Jr.,'s ch. c. Warfare, John Coffee's b. c., by Panic, and C. H. & W. A. Mullin's b. c. Paper Maker. The knowing ones lost heavily on this race, as Paper Maker was a great favorite.

First Heat—Jack Trigg had the lead, Vernango second, and Paper Maker third. Running down the backstretch Paper Maker headed Trigg and the pair passed the half-mile pole together. When they came round the lower turn, Vernango shot to the front, and Jack Trigg dropped back, leaving Vernango and Paper Maker to finish the race. At the three-quarter pole Vernango led a length, and increasing her lead on the homestretch, won the heat by two lengths in 1:47¼. Paper Maker second. The betting now changed heavily in favor of Vernango.

Second Heat.—Paper Maker having the best of the start by a length, increased it to double that distance on the turn, but at the quarter-pole Vernango was at his tail, a neck before Jack Trigg. Down the backstretch, Vernango went to the front, and Jack Trigg followed her, Paper Maker falling back beaten. On the lower turn, Trigg and Vernango were even; but at the three-quarters, Vernango shot out a clear length in front, and won the race by three lengths.

SUMMARY.

THIRD RACE.—Mile heats, for three-year olds, to carry 100 pounds; purse, $400, of which $75 to second horse; usual allowance to fillies.

A. D. Pryor's b. f. Vernango, by Vandal, out of Woodbine. Fisher.......... 1 1
J. F. Wilson & Co.'s b. c. Jack Trigg, by Lightning, out of Sally Morgan. Hughes.......... 3 2
C. H. and W. A. Mullin's b. c. Paper Maker, by Bonnie Scotland, out of Maria. Donahue.......... 2 3
J. W. Weldon, Jr.'s ch. c. Warfare, by War Dance, out of Wagonette. Cochran.......... 4 4
John Coffee's b. c. by Panic, out of Long Nine. Bailey. dis
Time—1:47¼, 1:48.

THE LEXINGTON RACES.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Sept. 9.—The races over the Association Course to-day were quite interesting, particularly to those who put up their money against the favorites. To the astonishment of everybody, Bob Woolley was beaten in the first race by Harper's Ten Broeck, who was sold in the field, the time being the best on record for the distance—one mile and five furlongs—namely, 2:49¼. Harry Bassett's time for the same distance was 2:56. Ten Broeck is by Phaeton. The attendance to-day was better than on any previous day. The following is the summary:

FIRST RACE.—One mile, five furlongs.

F. B. Harper's b. c. Ten Broeck.......... 1
Robinson, Morgan & Co.'s b. c. Bob Woolley.......... 2
Ewalt & Swiney's ch. f. Emma.......... 3
T. J. McGibben's ch. f. Elemi..........not placed.
D. Swigert's b. c. King Alfonso..........not placed.
Time—2:49¼.

SECOND RACE.—Selling race; purse $300; one and one-eighth miles.

A. Bufford's ch. g. Kilburn.......... 1
Robinson, Morgan & Co.'s b. h. Astral.......... 2
T. J. Bush's Withers & Bruce's b. f. Effie Moore.......... 3

The following were not placed: J. A. Grinstead's g. g. Light Coin, O. P. Beard's W. B. Scully's br. g. Noll, A. Keene Richards' br. f. Katie. Time—1:57.

THIRD RACE.—Purse $500, of which $400 to the first, and $100 to the second horse; two and one-eighth miles.

Robinson, Morgan & Co.'s ch. c. Big Fellow, 4 years, by War Dance.......... 1
D. Swigert's ch. c. Steinbok, 3 years, by imp. Australian.......... 2
Time—3:51¾.

TROTTING AT RHINEBECK.

RHINEBECK, N. Y., Sept. 9.—About 3,000 people attended the Rhinebeck Fair to-day.

The double-team race was won by New-Berlin Girl and Harry Conklin. Time—2:48¾, 3:05, 3:09.

The five-year-old race was won by Lady Harlett. Time—2:52, 2:57, 2:55¾, 2:53. The third heat was won by Harry, of Poughkeepsie.

TROTTING AT MYSTIC PARK NEXT WEEK.

BOSTON, Sept. 9.—Next week will be a lively one at Mystic Park. On Tuesday there will be a great stallion race, with $10,000 in the purse. On Wednesday there will be two purses, $2,000 and $1,000. On Thursday Goldsmith Maid will attempt to win $2,500 by beating 2:14.

THE ATALANTA-ATHLETIC RACE.

AN EASY VICTORY FOR THE ATALANTAS.

The New-York Athletic Club has had a four-oared crew in practice the entire Summer, and not a little praise was lavished on them for their pretty rowing, but as many of the veterans said, "It is a pretty stroke to row in front of a barge full of ladies, but not effective in a race." And this odd saying proved true yesterday, when the Atalantas defeated them with a crew made up thirty minutes before they drew in line. The Athletics challenged the Atalantas, and insisted on a two-mile race, instead of three, evidently doubting the lasting qualities of their crew, but deeming them invincible on a short course. The Athletic crew was composed as follows: R. W. Rathborne, bow; S. H. Mack, H. C. West, C. H. Cone, stroke. After the race with the Argonautas on Wednesday, a serious charge was made against Mr. Gunster, of the Atalanta crew, by his Captain, Mr. Eustis, who set a rumor afloat to the effect that Gunster had shirked his work and was more friendly to the Argonautas than to his own club. On the strength of this statement Gunster was put out of the crew, and Downs was taken out of the bow and put in his place, while Edward Blake, who has not rowed all this Summer, took the bow seat, and, as subsequently proved, although entirely out of condition, was the right man in the right place. The Atalanta crew was made up thus: Edward Blake, bow, H. W. Rodgers, W. H. Downs, J. E. Eustis, stroke.

With two comparatively light men on the bow side and two giants opposite, and one man in the boat who had never rowed with the crew at all, the chances in this race appeared to be entirely in favor of the Athletics, and they were very confident of victory. It was nearly 6 o'clock before they got in position, the Athletics having the New-York side, the Atalantas the centre. The course was from Gates' lumber wharf, immediately above the Fourth avenue railroad bridge, two miles straight away to Riley's float, a little east of High Bridge. The Atalantas took the lead at the start, and gradually increased it to four lengths, by which they won in 11:35.

BASE-BALL.

THE BOSTONS DEFEAT THE ATLANTICS BY A SCORE OF 10 TO 4.

The Bostons and Atlantics played the sixth game of their championship series yesterday afternoon, on the Union Grounds, in Brooklyn. The Bostons did some fine batting, but their fielding was not up to their usual average. On their side McVey, Heifert, Beals, and Barnes led at the bat, the first three making each a three-base hit. McVey also made a two-base hit. In the field Heifert, Barnes, Wright, and Schafer excelled, doing very nicely in their respective positions. The batting on the Atlantic side was weak, with the exception of Boyd, who made a fine two-base hit. Following is the score:

BOSTON.	R.	1B.	P.O.	ATLANTIC.	R.	1B.	P.O.
Wright, s. s.	1	1	0	Fleet, c.	1	1	3
Barnes, 2d b.	1	3	3	Cassidy, p.	0	0	1
Leonard, l. f.	0	0	1	Boyd, 3d b.	0	2	0
O'Rourke, c. f.	2	1	0	McGee, 2d b.	0	0	3
McVey, c.	1	4	4	Moore, 1st b.	0	0	11
Heifert, 1st b.	2	1	14	Pabor, l. f.	1	1	1
Beals, r. f.	1	2	1	Martin, c. f.	0	1	3
Schafer, 3d b.	0	0	4	Quinn, r. f.	2	1	1
Manning, p.	2	1	0	Knowdell, s. s.	0	0	4
Total	10	13	27	Total	4	6	27

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Boston	2	2	2	0	1	1	0	1	1	—10
Atlantic	0	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	— 4

Umpire—Mr. Gerhardt, of the Mutual Club.
Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes.
First base by errors—Boston, 1; Atlantic, 6.
Runs earned—Boston, 4; Atlantic, 0.

The Star Club, of Newark, and the Hoboken Club played their third game of the season for the championship yesterday on the Elysian Fields, Hoboken. After some poor playing on the side of the Hoboken Club, the game was won by the Stars by a score of 21 to 4. The Columbia and Flyaway Clubs, both of Hoboken, played their first championship game of the season yesterday on the Elysian Fields, Hoboken. Play commenced at 4 P. M., with the Columbias at the bat, and, after some very sharp fielding and heavy batting on both sides, the game was won by the Flyaways by a score of 11 to 8.

The Olympics, of Manhattanville, and the Consolidated Nine, of Brooklyn, played a game on the Jasper Grounds, in Manhattanville, yesterday afternoon. The feature of the game was Powers' catching and Killoran's pitching, on the Olympic side, both being very effective. The game resulted in an easy victory for the Olympics, by a score of 23 to 11. Eighteen base hits were made by the Olympics, and eight by the Consolidated Club.

There will be a game on the Union Grounds in Brooklyn to-morrow afternoon, between the New-Haven Club and the Atlantics.

This afternoon the Hoboken Club and the Pavonias, of Jersey City, will play on the Elysian Fields, in Hoboken. The Hoboken and Chatham Clubs will play there to-morrow.

The Olympics, of Manhattanville, will play to-day with the Olympics, of Paterson, on the grounds of the latter in Paterson, N. J.

The Mutuals defeated the Philadelphias at Philadelphia yesterday, 5 to 4.

CRICKET.

A very interesting game of cricket was played on the Camp Washington Grounds, in New-Brighton, Staten Island, yesterday afternoon, between the Staten Island and Westwood Cricket Clubs, both of the island. Ladies and gentlemen were present on the grounds, and the game, which commenced at 12:30 P. M., was well played and closely contested thoughout. The wicketing of Westfeldt was very good, as was also the bowling of Romilly, of the Westwood Club, and of Brewster, of the Staten Island Club. Stevens made one or two nice catches. Donald batted well for 22, Brewster for 14, and Sprague for 11 on the Staten Island side; and Moore for 20, P. Allen for 16, and Cross for 11, on the Westwood side. The Staten Island club went first to the bat, and scored 78 runs in their first inning. The Westwoods then went in and made 75 runs, leaving them only three behind their opponents. In the second inning the Staten Island Club made 53 runs, giving them a total of 131, and making it necessary for the Westwoods to score 57 in order to win the game. This the latter failed to do, they making only 28 runs in their second inning, and the Staten Island Club, therefore, became the victors by a score of 131 to 103.

Next Thursday, Sept. 16, the Prospect Park and Staten Island Cricket Clubs will play at Prospect Park.

The cricket match to have been played in Hoboken on Monday next, between the "twelve" chosen to represent all Canada at the Philadelphia tournament, and the St. George Cricket Club, of this City, is "off." It is expected that the Canadian team will play here on their return from Philadelphia.

SUPPOSED ATTEMPT TO STEAL THE JEWELS AT WINDSOR CASTLE.

The London *Daily News*, of Aug. 28, has the following: "The South-eastern division of the Bucks Police, under Mr. Superintendent Dunham and Inspector Pearman, of Eton College, are at present investigating a very extraordinary matter. About the 9th of this month, in order to permit some building operations upon the premises of Mr. Goodman, the boat-builder, near Windsor Bridge, the waters of the Thames were drawn off, lowering the river by several feet. While the stream was thus lower than usual a man who was walking near a back cut adjacent to Cuckoo Weir, which is about half a mile from Windsor Bridge, and on the Bucks side of the river, observed a piece of string fastened to the lower branch of a bush overhanging the water course. His curiosity was excited, and seeing something attached to the string he pulled it up, and found that it was a gentleman's japanned dressing-case. Turning the small key he opened the case, and found it contained a large number of keys and other things. He at once placed the case in the hands of the Police, and Mr. Superintendent Dunham, upon examining its contents, found that in all there were twenty-five keys, the larger ones having been fastened in a bunch at the top of the case. Upon one side of the flat smooth surface of the handle of two of the medium-sized keys are the words 'Equerries stables, 100 steps,' and on the other side the word 'Porter.' The twenty-five keys vary in size from such as would open gates, posterns, and room doors to small ones fitting the jewel cases in the royal apartments of the castle. Besides this extraordinary collection of keys there were in the case pieces of wax bearing impressions of the key wards, two bottles of gold liquid for smearing the keys in order to ascertain the shape of the locks, a box of vestas, and two large canvas money bags, such as are used by bankers. One apparently from the coin marks had contained gold and the other silver. It is the belief of the police authorities that the dressing-case and its contents were intended to aid some person or persons in effecting an entrance from the 'Hundred Steps' to the private apartments of the palace occupied by her Majesty and the royal family, and to sweep off the priceless jewelry. Whoever designed this daring scheme has been frustrated in a most singular way. Those who placed the case and keys in the stream, till some dark night a favorable opportunity might arise for the grand *coup*, fastened the string to a branch of the bush, which, when the waters of the Thames are at their ordinary Summer level, was about a foot below the surface of the little stream, and thus well concealed. They had not calculated upon the sudden drawing off of the water—an unusual circumstance—which revealed the hiding-place of the duplicate keys. Yesterday Mr. Superintendent Dunham, accompanied by Mr. Inspector Pearman, proceeded to the office of Mr. W. Seabrook, in the Lord Chamberlain's Department at Windsor Castle, and had an interview with the palace authorities."

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Forest fires are raging furiously about one mile east of Massena, in St. Lawrence County, N. Y. The fires started yesterday morning, and soon covered a tract a mile wide and five miles long. The wind blew a gale from the south. The farmers are deserting their dwellings. Large tracts of standing timber are swept down, and the fire runs through the swamps and fields of standing grain with incredible rapidity. The season has been unusually dry. No rain has fallen during the past six weeks. The water in the streams is very low, and the wells are all dried up.

A fire, which is believed to have been of incendiary origin, broke out yesterday morning in the stable No. 132 Scholes street, Brooklyn. The stable was entirely destroyed, and the flames, before being extinguished, spread to Nos. 128, 130, and 131 Meserole street. The aggregate loss amounts to $2,000, which was covered by an insurance of $3,600.

About 2 o'clock yesterday morning a fire was discovered in the cellar of No. 50 Gold street, Brooklyn, which was extinguished with trifling loss. Fire Marshal Keady made an investigation, and, although he has been unable to fix the guilt on any one, he believes the fire was the work of an incendiary.

A large shingle mill, owned by Messrs. Eaton & Sons, at Baring, Me., and two water-mills, together with 1,500,000 feet of lumber, were burned last night. The loss is $20,000; insurance $10,000.

The Webster House, at Marshfield, Mass., was burned Wednesday night. The loss has not been ascertained.

SAM. CARY.

DEFENSE OF THE GEGHAN BILL—HIS OPINION OF AN UNTAXED, MONEYED ARISTOCRACY—WHY THE POOR HAVE THE MORE CHILDREN, AND PAY MORE TAXES.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* gives liberal extracts from "Gen." Samuel F. Cary's speech at Zanesville, Ohio, on Friday. He defended the Geghan bill, and then passed to other topics. We quote a few paragraphs, as follows:

Now, I would like to see the Republican here to-night that says there is anything in this Geghan bill that is wrong. My own conviction is that the Geghan bill was unnecessary, for I don't believe there is any person or minister of any denomination that would be so utterly heathen as to refuse the appeal of a poor fellow in the Penitentiary to have any minister that he saw fit. It simply secures to every man in the punitive institutions of the State the right to such religious instruction as he chooses to have, provided that it is no expense to the State. This is the whole of the Geghan bill, and this is the attack of the Democratic Party and the Catholic Church upon the free schools of Ohio. [Laughter.] O, shame, where is thy blush!

Now, my fellow-citizens, I want to ask you whether you think, any of you, you Republicans, that a republican form of Government can long be maintained in this country with an untaxed, moneyed aristocracy as a ruling class? Do you? Do you think it is consistent with republican institutions? Now, the fact is that the owners of one-eighth of the wealth of the entire nation are exempted from taxation of every kind. They do not even have to pay for the education of their children in the common schools, or pay for the gas-light that burns in front of their doors. I ask you if that is consistent with republican government or republican institutions? I believe in the doctrine of that resolution passed by the Republicans in 1868 unanimously, that "justice requires that the property of every citizen should bear its just proportion of the public burdens, and that this ought to be applied to the bonds of the United States as well as to other property." Now you see what they have done. In the first place, they made the bonds which were payable in greenbacks payable in gold. Then they provided for a funding bill converting them into other bonds, and then that these bonds shall never be taxed. There are three steps. What is next? The next is to go to work and get rid of the money of the people—contract the circulation so as to elevate or enlarge the purchasing capacity of their bonds, and, of course, depreciate to some extent all other kinds of property. They go to work now backing at the greenback. They are "an engraved and printed lie," some say, and the Cincinnati *Commercial* says they are a cornstalk and cabbage leaf currency, and Hayes said six times in his first speech in Ohio that they are dishonest money. What is all this clamor about greenbacks for? Why, to get rid of them and take away the money of the people, so that the purchasing power of the bonds in their interest may be increased, and they have been since that time by the reduction of the currency. This "dishonest money," this "cabbage-leaf and cornstalk money," these "engraved and printed lies," were all the bondholders paid for their bonds; and if the greenbacks are unconstitutional, the bonds are. It is said the trouble is that we have "too much irredeemable money." Is that what is sending so many fellows to the station-houses to get lodgings? Are they overrun with irredeemable money? [Laughter.] Is that what is crowding the high ways with tramps? Many of those fellows that are called tramps are driven from their homes by the miseries of their dependent families, and by the knawings of hunger, to find employment or beg for bread. Yes, irredeemable money! Who has any trouble about that but the banker and bondholder? Now, I am not making war upon the banker and the bondholder. They are good citizens, like the rest of us. What I am complaining of is that a great political party having power in this country has created such an infernal and damnable system of robbery. That is what I complain of. You must excuse such strong language. If I was not a Christian I would swear outright. [Loud applause and laughter.]

Now, why do I say the poor man pays more taxes than the rich man? Why, simply because he has more necessities, and the tax is on the necessities. The rich man has but very few children. God didn't give the rich man many children, and I am glad of it. It is a wise provision of the Almighty. I am one of those old-fashioned fellows that believe there is a God that regulates these matters, that not only hears the songs of angels, but listens to the young ravens when they cry for food. He did not give rich men many children, because they generally raise them in habits of idleness, and they are drones upon society, and in nine cases out of ten the sooner their worthless carcasses are handed over to the sexton or the undertaker the better the world is off. [Laughter.] It is the poor man that has the children. If you are a poor man, you probably have five or six. A man said the other night that he was confounded poor, and had seventeen. [Laughter.] Well, now, that fellow pays enormous taxes to the Government. Why? Because the taxes are levied upon the necessaries of life, and his family needs them. If you had to pay directly what you are now paying without knowing it, Allen and Cary would be elected by 200,000 majority instead of 50,000, as they are going to be. [Cheers and laughter.] You poor fellows are paying taxes, and if you have a large family you are paying enormously. God gives the poor man children. It is a wise provision. God Almighty knows what he wants. He wants work. He wants labor. God wants mechanics. He is a mechanic himself; and these fearful temples of the soul are evidences of his skill. Man is the only creature that is left naked and needy, in order that he, like his Maker, may be ever at work. God wants co-workers with him that the wilderness may be made to blossom as the rose.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Thomas Card, aged 100 years, of Dover Point, N. H., died on Wednesday night. He was probably the oldest man in the State.

The Treasurer of the Bismarck Fund, at Chicago, has disappeared with $2,000 of the society's funds. Warrants for his arrest are out.

Daniel McLaren, late President of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad, died at his residence in Glendale, Ohio, yesterday morning.

"Admission Day" was celebrated yesterday by the Pioneers and other societies of San Francisco, civic and military, by picnics, parades, and literary exercises.

Gov. Lippitt, of Rhode Island, has ordered a salute of 100 guns to be fired in Providence and in Newport to-day in honor of the anniversary of the battle of Lake Erie.

Alexander Brown, aged sixteen years, was found, last night, in the street in Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, shot dead. The murderer has not been discovered.

The French ship Minerve, Admiral Beine, arrived at Halifax, Nova Scotia, last evening. She will probably accompany her Majesty's steam-ship Bellerophon to New-York.

Mr. W. McNaughton has discontinued proceedings against the Directors of the Jacques Cartier Bank, of Montreal. It is not known what action the other shareholders may take.

The Union Lumber Company, of Chippewa Falls, Wis., has suspended with liabilities to the extent of $650,000, and assets, according to the statement of the President, of over twice that amount.

The Canadian Commission have made all the necessary arrangements for the proper exhibition of such things as may be furnished by Canadian exhibitors at the approaching Philadelphia Centennial.

Edward Lee, aged three years, and Lewis Masser, aged five years, were buried in the sand, while playing in a sand-bank at Concord, N. H., yesterday morning, and killed. Another boy was buried to his shoulders, but was rescued.

There was a severe rain storm in the southern part of Wisconsin on Wednesday night and great damage resulted. Several trains of the Chicago and North-western and Western Union Railroads were ditched, and, it is reported, six men were killed.

W. A. Cumming & Co., flour and grain dealers, of Baltimore, suspended on Wednesday afternoon. Their liabilities are not stated, but are generally believed not to exceed $50,000. The embarrassment of the firm is said to be owing to speculation in corn.

Judgment was given yesterday, in Halifax, Nova Scotia, in the case of the American fishing schooner, J. O. Friend, run down, in May last, by the French bark Clementine, entirely in favor of the owners of the schooner. Notice of an appeal to her Majesty's Privy Council was given.

On Wednesday evening, Hon. S. S. Marshall and Mr. W. M. Ackerly were thrown from a carriage down an embankment nearly fifty feet into Croton Lake, near Chappaqua. The carriage was broken literally to atoms. The occupants escaped most miraculously with a few slight cuts and bruises.

A "Farmers' and Mechanics' Convention" has been in session at Cincinnati, Ohio, for a few days. It brought forth its platform, last night, and then the thirty-eight delegates went home. The platform calls for rag-money, anti-monopoly, one term, and a great many other things. Very properly, a committee was appointed to assist in organizing the "National Independent Party."

A Buffalo dispatch says: The commission appointed to investigate into the alleged canal frauds report that they have been taking evidence steadily, have learned many interesting things, and will report shortly. The evidence taken, together with the names of the examined, are withheld from publication at present. The Commissioners are very reticent in giving the testimony taken.

RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.

THREE FATAL ACCIDENTS ON THE CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 9.—Three accidents occurred on the Chicago and North-western Railroad last night, resulting fatally in each case. The severe rain-storm which prevailed in this section was the cause. At Lawrence a bridge was washed away and the express passenger train which leaves Chicago at 9:45 P. M. jumped the track at that town. The engine, baggage, express, and second-class cars were precipitated down an embankment. The baggage-master, newsboy, engineer, and one passenger were killed and four passengers seriously injured. The same storm washed out a culvert near Harvard, Ill., causing an accident to a freight train, by which the fireman was killed. Another culvert was washed out two miles from Shapier, and a freight train ran into the gap, killing the engineer and fireman. No names have been ascertained.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 9.—The names of the killed at Lawrence, so far as ascertained, are as follows: Engineer Henry Morris and Baggageman James Fury. The newsboy is reported killed, although his body has not yet been found.

TEAM RUN OVER BY A TRAIN.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 9.—A train on the Fitchburg Road last night ran over the team of George Smith, near Waltham, killing the horses and probably fatally injuring Smith.

SUICIDES.

A SALOON-KEEPER TAKES LAUDANUM.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 9.—George Kamptman, aged fifty years, saloon-keeper at No. 204 Lexington street, committed suicide last evening by laudanum, which he took in the presence of his family and several others. Before swallowing the fatal dose Kamptman quietly remarked he was tired of life. He leaves a wife and four children.

FOUND DEAD IN HIS BED.

CHICAGO, Sept. 9.—Thomas McCarty, a stranger, was found dead in his bed in the Matteson House, in this city, this morning. He took an overdose of laudanum, probably with suicidal intent.

Now is a good time to purchase stock privileges, as stocks are so fluctuating. Those who desire to purchase privileges of a reliable firm should patronize Alex. Frothingham & Co., No. 12 Wall street.—*Evening Telegram.*

AS THE Elastic Truss Company, No 683 Broadway, have branch offices or agencies in the principal cities and towns of the country, the new invention is within reach of all. Soon cures rupture.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, and other interesting reading matter.

Copies for sale at THE TIMES OFFICE; also, at THE TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY. PRICE, FIVE CENTS.

Established 1815. No branch offices.
Wm. Everdell's Sons, No. 104 Fulton st.,
Card Engravers, Steam Printers, and Stationers.

Lundborg's California Water
For the Toilet and Bath. A delightful substitute for Cologne or Bay Rum. Fragrant and refreshing.

Everdell's Elegant Wedding and Visiting Cards, Foreign Note Papers, Monograms, Crests, and Cyphers. Low prices. No. 302 Broadway.

Boils.—These torments of Job are speedily cured by the PERUVIAN SYRUP (a protoxide of iron.)

MARRIED.

APPLETON—LINCOLN.—On Wednesday, Sept. 8, at Grace Church, Providence, R. I., by Right Rev. Thomas M. Clarke, D. D., DANIEL S. APPLETON to SOPHIA W., daughter of Rev. Thomas O. Lincoln, D. D.

DONNEL—TRIPP.—On Wednesday, Sept. 8, by Rev. J. F. Elder, D. D., JOSEPH F. DONNEL to SARAH S. B. TRIPP, both of this City.

HOLLAND—SEWARD.—On Tuesday, the 7th inst., at the Church of the Transfiguration, by Rev. Dr. Houghton, EDMOND M. HOLLAND, of New-York City, to MARY E., daughter of the late Hon. B. F. Seward, of Connecticut. No cards.

MAXFIELD—TODD.—On Wednesday, Sept. 8, 1875, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Dr. Kendricks, JOHN F. MAXFIELD, of Bloomfield, N. J., to M. CARRIE TODD, daughter of Theodore Todd, Esq., of New-York City.

DIED.

HATTERICK.—The funeral of the late WILLIAM HATTERICK will take place from his residence, No. 277 Henry st., Brooklyn, to-day, 10th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

JENKINS.—Sept. 7, LOUISE J. MCMULLEN, wife of Clarence T. Jenkins, and daughter of the late Thomas McMullen, of Albany.

Funeral this (Friday) afternoon, Sept. 10, at 3:30 o'clock from the First Presbyterian Church, Albany.

LITTLE.—On Thursday, Sept. 9, of consumption, JACOB LITTLE, aged 30 years.

Funeral on Saturday, Sept. 11, from No. 425 4th av., at 3 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

LYMAN.—At Demarest, N. J., on the 8th inst., after a short illness, AGNES A., wife of George D. Lyman and daughter of the late Richard N. Wenman, of this City.

Funeral at Demarest on Friday, 10th inst., at 10:30 A. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited. Northern Railroad trains leave foot of Chambers street, New-York, at 9:30 A. M.; return at 12 M.

NEAFIE.—At Ellenville, Ulster County, N. Y., on Friday, Sept. 9, Mrs. RHODA L. NEAFIE, widow of Cornelius Neafie, deceased, formerly of Walden, Orange County, N. Y., aged 86 years.

Funeral from the residence of her son, Gen. Alfred Neafie, at Ellenville, Saturday, Sept. 11, at 3 P. M.

THORP.—At Fairfield, Conn., Sept. 7, ANDREW B. THORP, eldest son of the late Gen. Charles W. Thorp, in the 41st year of his age.

Funeral will take place at Fairfield, Friday, Sept. 10, at 2:30 o'clock.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

TO REMOVE TARTAR FROM THE TEETH —Use BROWN'S CAMPHORATED SAPONACEOUS DENTIFRICE. 25 cents a bottle.

MUCH SICKNESS, UNDOUBTEDLY, WITH children, attributed to other causes, is occasioned by Worms. BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS or Worm Lozenges, although effectual in destroying worms, can do no possible injury to the most delicate child. This valuable combination has been successfully used by physicians, and found to be absolutely sure in eradicating worms, so hurtful to children. Sold by all druggists. 25 cents a box.

MANY PEOPLE SUFFER TERRIBLY BY cramps in the limbs. A plentiful application of BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA and Family Liniment will give instant relief. Cramps come on suddenly, and it is not well to wait until the attack: go and buy a bottle at once and have it ready, waiting for the dolorous wretch.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 11, 1875, will close at this office as follows: On TUESDAY, at 7 A. M.; on WEDNESDAY, at 7:30 A. M.; on THURSDAY, at 11:30 A. M., and on SATURDAY, at 11:30 A. M.

T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.
N. B.—Special attention paid to "estates," conveyancing, and City collection.

MILK OF MAGNESIA IN SMALL DOSES is the most effective cure for cholera morbus and cholera infantum known to the profession. To be had of all druggists.

$50 TO $10,000 HAS BEEN INVESTED in stock privileges, and paid 900 per cent. profit. "How to Do It," a book on Wall st., sent free. TUMBRIDGE & CO., Bankers, No. 2 Wall st., New-York.

DYSPEPSIA TABLETS, THE ONLY REMEDY for nervous and sick headache, heartburn, and sour stomach.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

CHOICE NEW MUSIC.—"YACHTMAN'S SONG," words by Mrs. E. Porter Beach, music by Charles Wels, 40c.; "Jolly Fellows," waltz, Strauss, 75c.; "Marche Triomphale," Aronson, 40c.; "Pride of Our Home," Wilson, 60c.; "Princesse de Trebizonde," "Giroflé-Girofla," and "Mme. Angot," by C. Wels, 75c. each; "Awfully Jolly," galop, Aronson, 40c.
C. H. DITSON & CO., No. 711 Broadway.

POLITICAL.

FOURTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—The regular meeting of this association will be held at No. 20 St. Mark's place THIS (Friday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock.
JOHN H. BRADY, President.
EDWARD BROOKS, Secretary.

EIGHTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A regular monthly meeting will be held at headquarters, No. 457 4th av., THIS (Friday) EVENING, Sept. 10, 1875, at 8 o'clock.
JOSEPH C. BIGLIN, Sec'y. HENRY E. HOWLAND, Pres.

TWENTIETH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Regular monthly meeting will be held at Brevoort Hall, No. 158 East 54th st., on FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 10, at 8 o'clock.
WALTER S. PINCKNEY, President.
ALBERT BOGERT, Secretary.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange yesterday, Thursday, Sept. 9, under a Court of Common Pleas foreclosure order, Thomas H. Landon, Esq., Referee, R. V. Harnett sold the five-story brown-stone French-flat house, with lot 20 by 100.10, on East One Hundred and Nineteenth street, south side, 228 feet east of Avenue A, for $10,900, to the New-York Life Insurance Company, plaintiff. Also, under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, J. J. Thomasson, Esq., Referee, the two-story frame house, with plot 45 by 140, on Grove street, east side, 100 feet north of Fordham avenue, West Farms, Twenty-fourth Ward, for $2,500, to James J. Phealen, plaintiff. Also, under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, Charles H. Hildreth, Esq., Referee, E. H. Ludlow & Co. sold the lot, 25 by 200, on Central avenue, west side, running through to Inwood avenue, 225 feet south of Girard avenue, for $875, to William A. Stebbins, plaintiff. Also, a similar sale of the lot, 25 by 200, adjoining the above, for $875, to same purchaser. Also, the lot, 25 by 200, adjoining the above, for $850, to same purchaser. Also, the lot, 25 by 200, adjoining the above, for $700, to the same purchaser.

TO-DAY'S AUCTION SALES.

To-day's sales, all at the Exchange, are as follows:

By James M. Miller, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, William S. Keiley, Esq., Referee, of two houses, with lots each 20 by 95, on Madison avenue, west side, 85.5 feet north of Forty-fourth street. Also, a Supreme Court foreclosure sale, W. H. Landon, Esq., Referee, of a building, and lot, 25 by 30.5, on Seventh avenue, east side, extending through to Broadway, 75.7 feet north of Forty-second street.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George P. Smith, Esq., Referee, of a building and lot, 25 by 100, on Third avenue, west side, 76.5 feet north of Eighty-eighth street.

By D. M. Seaman, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. P. Ledwith, Esq., Referee, of a house and lot, 25 by 98.9, on West Fortieth street, north side, 325 feet east of Eighth avenue.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John A. Goodlett, Esq., Referee, of the building, and lot 20 by 90, on East Fiftieth street, forty feet west of First avenue.

By Steele & Carter, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of the building, with lot 22 by 70.8, No. 84 Centre street, east side, between Worth and Leonard streets.

EXCHANGE SALES—THURSDAY, SEPT. 9.

NEW-YORK.

By R. V. Harnett.

1 five-story brown-stone French flat house, with lot, on East 119th st., s. s., 228 ft. e. of Avenue A, 20x100.10	$10,900
1 two-story frame house, with plot, on Grove st., n. s., 100 ft. n. of Fordham av., West Farms, Twenty-fourth Ward, 45x140	2,500

By E. H. Ludlow & Co.

1 lot on Central av., w. s., running through to Inwood av., 225 ft. s. of Girard av., 25x200	$875
1 lot on Central av., w. s., running through to Inwood av., adjoining the above, 25x200	875
1 lot on Central av., w. s., running through to Inwood av., adjoining the above, 25x200	850
1 lot on Central av., w. s., running through to Inwood av., adjoining the above, 25x200	700

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Thursday, Sept. 9.

Baxter st., e. s., 85.2 ft. n. of Park st., 116x100.6x112x100.6; Isidor Falk to Sophie, wife Charles A. Buddensiek	$150,000
Bowery, No. 132; Elizabeth st., No. 104; leasehold; Minnie, wife Philip Tobias, to Charles Green	nom.
Cliff st., s. corner Avenue C, 50x100; Joseph Maslin to Christian Petersen	6,350
Desbrosses st., n. e. corner Washington st., 20x50; Bernard Shea to Timothy Shea, ½ part	3,000
Same property; Margaretta, wife of James H. Hewlett, to Timothy Shea	3,000
Essex st., w. s., No. 37, 25x87.6; Fanny, wife of Isaac Reinheimer, to Ephraim L. Snow	22,750
Market slip, w. s., No. 97, 25x46; William B. Dugan to Mary Dugan	12,000
New-York and Albany Post Road, e. s., at n. w. corner of land of Isabella Harriott, 25x70; August J. Hummel to Frederick W. Rau	nom.
Same property; Frederick W. Rau to Mary, wife of A. J. Hummel	nom.
11th st., s. s., 269 ft. w. of Avenue A, 25x94.8; John G. Schull to Charles Langschmidt, (subject to mortgages $12,100, and taxes since 1871, and water tax of 1875)	14,100
14th st., s. s., 163 ft. e. Avenue B, 25x103.3; William Hauptmann to Franz Backs, (subject to mortgages $13,000,) ½ part	4,000
52d st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of 9th av., 20x100.5; Patrick F. Maginn to John Rooney	2,000
53d st., n. s., 195 ft. e. of 1st av., 20x100.5; Joseph Meeks, Referee, to Andrew Koch	8,000
54th st., n. s., 75 ft. w. of 10th av., 25x50.5; Sophie, wife of Charles A. Buddensiek, to Luia S., wife of August Kurosky	16,500
58th st., s. s., 95 ft. w. of 3d av., 100x100.5; 58th st., s. s., 195 ft. w. of 3d av., 100x100.5; Tobias Kohn to Richard Nauman	96,000
128th st., s. s., 75 ft. e. of 6th av., 85x99.11; John H. Riker to Charles Truax	28,000
Railroad av., s. w. s., 191 ft. n. e. of 167th st., 50x150; Charles Langschmidt to John G. Schull	6,000
6th av., n. e. corner 42d st., 20.5x62, leasehold; John Kavanagh to Henry P. Degraaf	70,000
Interior lot, 45 ft. w. of 1st av. and 80 ft. n. of n. s. of 50th st., 5x40; Thomas Kilpatrick to Michael Murray	50

LEASE RECORDED.

5th av., No. 460, store, vaults, &c., five years, per year	$2,200

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, four-story and basement, with all the modern conveniences, Nos. 36 and 38 East 39th st., between Madison and Park avs.; house 38.6 feet front; lot, 55 feet by half the block. Apply to THOMAS MURPHY, No. 31 Broad st.

AN OFFER IS WANTED FOR A WELL-BUILT four-story brown-stone house on Madison av., near 54th st., finished top to bottom in hard wood and frescoed; former price $45,000; a large reduction will be made. F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway, corner Wall st.

A COTTAGE, FURNISHED, AND FOUR ACRES of ornamented grounds, on Central av., near Macomb's Dam. Apply to W. N. CLARK, 170 William st.

F. G. & C. S. BROWN, NO. 90 BROADWAY, corner Wall st., have houses for sale and to rent in all parts of the City. Lists furnished on application.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—NOS. 24 AND 28 West 56th st. Inquire on the premises.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

NOTICE OF THE SALE OF LANDS AND TENEMENTS FOR UNPAID ASSESSMENTS.

City of New-York, Department of Finance, Bureau of Arrears, July 1, 1875.

Under the direction of Andrew H. Green, Controller of the City of New-York, the undersigned hereby gives public notice, pursuant to the provisions of the act entitled "An act for the collection of taxes, assessments, and Croton water rents, and to amend the several acts relative thereto," passed April 8, 1871, that the respective owners of all the lands and tenements on which assessments have been laid and confirmed, and are now due and unpaid, and have remained due and unpaid since the confirmation of said assessments, for regulating, grading, curb, gutter, and paving streets, flagging sidewalks and crosswalks, fencing and filling lots, building sewers, culverts, underground drains, &c., confirmed prior to January, 1872, are required to pay the amount of the assessments so due and remaining unpaid to the Clerk of Arrears, at his office in the Finance Department, in the new Court-house, in the City of New-York, together with the interest thereon, at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum to the time of payment, with the charge of this notice and advertisement.

And if default shall be made in such payments, such lands and tenements will be sold at public auction at the new Court-house, in the City Hall Park, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, Oct. 5, 1875, at 12 o'clock noon, for the lowest term of years at which any person shall offer to take the same, in consideration of advancing the amount of the assessments so due and unpaid, and the interest thereon as aforesaid to the time of the sale, and together with the charges of this notice and advertisement, and all other charges and costs accrued thereon. And that such sale will be continued from time to time until all the lands and tenements here advertised for sale shall be sold.

And notice is hereby further given that a detailed statement of the assessments, the ownership of the property on which the assessments are due and unpaid, is published in a pamphlet, and that copies of the pamphlet are deposited in the office of the Clerk of Arrears, in the Finance Department, and will be delivered to any person applying for the same.

A. S. CADY, Clerk of Arrears.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

AN ADMIRABLY PLANNED, FINISHED, and located, very handsomely furnished medium-sized four-story high-stoop stone dwelling, 45th st., just west of 6th av.; location desirable; only $275 a month to private family. Offices No. 11 Pine st. and No. 33 East 17th st. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

COMMAND ME TO PROCURE GOOD, trusty tenants for your stores, houses, flats, or apartments; usual commissions charged; everything done "decently and in order;" seekers of such may call. SAMUEL KILPATRICK, Bull's Head Bank building, 25th st. and 3d av.

TO LET—A TWO-STORY DOUBLE HOUSE, PLAINly furnished; has several acres of ground attached; is situated three miles above Harlem bridge, and very accessible to the lower part of the City; one person will board for the rent if desired. Address L. E. A., Box No. 166 Times Office.

A—SIXTY-FIFTH ST., BETWEEN 4TH and Lexington avs., a very desirable high-stoop brown-stone handsomely and fully furnished residence, in perfect order; rent low. Offices No. 11 Pine st., and branch office 33 East 17th st. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

FULLY FURNISHED.—TO LET ON 21ST ST., near 5th av., a medium-sized house; exquisite order; rent $3,300 to strictly private family. HOLMES BROTHERS, No. 46 East 23d st.

AN EXQUISITELY-FURNISHED, MEDIUM-sized private dwelling (parties going abroad) on 46th st., just west of 5th av., to let low. Offices No. 11 Pine st. and No. 33 East 17th st. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

FRONTING CENTRAL PARK—GRAND CIRCLE HOTEL, 59th st. and Broadway.—Finest French flats in New-York; elevators and all modern improvements; store, only $30 per month.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO RENT, FURNISHED—A DESIRABLE FOUR-story brown-stone house on East 35th st., between Park and Madison avs.; rent reasonable to a private family. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

TO RENT, FURNISHED—AT ELIZABETH, N. J., a medium-sized house, most desirably located and fully furnished; water and gas. Address M., Box No. 2,354 New-York Post Office.

AN EXTRA WIDE HOUSE ON MADISON av., with stable attached, to rent; furnished. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,280 Broadway, or E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED HOUSES.—Rent from $150 to $500 per month; also flats and rooms, with board, at No. 588 6th av. E. A. DAILEY.

FLOORS.—I HAVE SEVERAL FINE FLOORS IN good location, (four to six rooms,) at low rent, to let. L. C. SANDFORD, No. 153 Bowery.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A FAMILY OF THREE ADULTS, A second or third floor in a private house. Address, stating rent, and all particulars, J. A. R., Post Office Box No. 5,336.

WANTED—FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP HOUSE, between Madison and 6th avs., 29th and 58th sts., not less than 22 feet front, for cash. Address A. R. MARTIN, Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—IN ORANGE OR ULSTER COUNTY, N. Y., a stock and dairy farm from 100 to 200 acres. Address, with full particulars and price, S. F. B., No. 421 Myrtle av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A PROTESTANT SERVANTS' BUREAU, where families, hotels, and others can get capable, reliable, civil servants, (male and female,) good cooks, house-workers, German girls, and all other kinds, for City or country. At the HOME BUREAU, 138 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A TIDY YOUNG Swede girl, for chamber-work and waiting; is very neat and pleasing; a good worker, and ready for a place at once; is an excellent waitress, does salads, can care for silver, take full charge of dining-room, &c.; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, OR Chamber-maid and Seamstress.—By a neat, Protestant young woman for chamber-work and waiting, or chamber-work and sewing; is careful, willing, and obliging; best City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, tidy, young girl, who understands her duties thoroughly; is quick and orderly and a good waitress; understands the care and cleaning of silver, glassware, &c.; has good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st., (late of 11th st.)

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl as chamber-maid and waitress and assist with washing and ironing; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 497 7th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a nice, respectable young girl, in a private family as chamber-maid and seamstress; willing to assist in any capacity; best of reference. Call or address No. 338 East 34th st., third floor.

CHAMBER-MAID, HOUSE-WORK, &c.—By a Christian girl, who is able and willing to make herself generally useful, or care children, sew, &c.; City or country; has good reference. Call at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young woman; is an experienced chamber-maid and a first-class waitress; no objection to a private boarding house; capable of taking either capacity; City reference. Call at No. 40 West 13th st.

CHAMBER-MAID OR WAITRESS.—BY AN English Protestant as chamber-maid or waitress in a small private family; City or country; good City references. Call on or address E. C., No. 47 East 33d st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A SWEDISH young woman as chambermaid and laundress; highest City reference. Apply for two days at Mrs. Hardman's, No. 1,282 Broadway, corner 33d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A German girl who speaks good English; reference from last employer. Call at No. 412 West 29th st.; ring the bell.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL, sixteen years of age, to do chamber-work and mind children; good reference. Call at No. 438 West 42d st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chamber-maid and fine washing; has the best City reference. Call at No. 212 East 23d st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable Swiss woman in a small private family, where she can have her child with her; is a first-class cook, (baker,) washer, and ironer; no objection to go to the country; has good City references. Adress C. A., Box No. 324, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK — CHAMBER-MAID — COACHMAN—Cook.—By two Swedish girls, together, as cook and chamber-maid; also by a Swedish man and his wife as coachman and cook; references unexceptionable. Apply at the Brooklyn Ladies' Directory, No. 275 Atlantic av., Brooklyn.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON AS FIRST-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; can give satisfactory reference of five years from last place. Call for two days between 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. at No. 525 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED WELSH WOMAN; is a first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business; excellent baker; will go in a first-class boarding-house. Address Cook, Box No. 258 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS cook and assist with washing and ironing; no objection to a short distance in the country; best City reference. Call at No. 874 6th av., between 49th and 50th sts.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG SWEDISH GIRL AS COOK in a first-class private family; she understands her business thoroughly; is willing, honest, and obliging, and has best of references. Call at Swedish Intelligence Office, No. 203 East 37th st.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS, OR GENERAL SERvant.—By a neat, industrious girl; is a good cook and first-class washer and ironer; a reliable, economical, and respectful servant; highly recommended; City or country. Call at No. 115 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

COOK.—BY A REAL FIRST-CLASS COOK, FROM whom anything known in the art of cooking may be obtained, as her references will prove; best wages and a kitchen maid expected. Can be seen at Bongrand's French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class cook and baker; fourteen months with last employer. Can be seen at No. 109 West 15th st., first floor, rear, between 6th and 7th avs.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN IN A small private family; is an excellent cook; has best City reference. Call at No. 210 East 38th st.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOMAN as first-class cook; no objection to the country; five years' references. Call at No. 112 West 33d st.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A NEAT, TIDY, competent girl, with good City reference. Call or address No. 951 6th av., north of 53d st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A COMpetent young woman, who is a good cook; makes good bread, biscuit, pastries, &c.; is also an excellent washer and ironer; is very willing and obliging; has good City recommendations; present employer can be seen. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st., (late of 11th st.)

COOK, &c.—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN, HONest, temperate, and well recommended, as first-class family cook, and will assist with washing; is a person who understands her business thoroughly; clean, respectable, and obliging; City or country; understands milk and butter. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

COOK, CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY TWO neat, respectable girls, who will do the work of a family between them; cook understands her business thoroughly; makes good bread and biscuit; chamber-maid is quiet and tidy and a good waitress; both have very best recommendations. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID, AND WAITRESS.—By two very respectable young women; one as cook the other as first-class chamber-maid and waitress, in a private family or boarding-house; will go together or separate; best references. Call at No. 205 West 27th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A strong German young woman; understands American and English cooking thoroughly; makes excellent bread and biscuits, soups, desserts, &c., and is a first-class washer and ironer; best City reference. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, 131 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

COOK AND HOUSE-WORK.—BY TWO English girls; they would like situations together or separate, to do the general work of a family; are tidy and competent; one is a first-class house-maid, waitress, &c.; have good references. Can be seen at the Protestant Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK, OR COOK TO ASSIST IN WASHING.—By a Protestant woman; respectable; well recommended; good family cook; meats, game, poultry, &c.; good bread, biscuit, and other baker; City or country; best reference. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK.—BY A WELSH PROTESTANT WOMAN, who is a good cook in every branch; makes best bread, biscuits, pastries, &c.; is also a good meat cook; makes all kinds of nice dishes, jellies, preserves, &c.; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st., (late of 11th st.)

COOK.—BY A VERY RESPECTFUL COLORED woman, with a year's City reference; understands pastry, meats, and soups; ready and willing. Can be seen at Select Agency, No. 543 6th av., between 32d and 33d sts.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS GOOD plain cook in a private family; understands both French and American cooking; long reference of many years in this City. Can be seen at No. 208 West 19th st., between 7th and 8th avs.

COOK, &c.—BY A RELIABLE WOMAN AS GOOD, thorough cook, and an excellent baker; will assist with washing; or would do the cooking and washing of a small family; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st.

COOK, LAUNDRESS, OR HOUSE-WORK.—By a very capable Scotch girl; is an excellent laundress and plain cook; good references; City or country. Call at 106 6th av., up stairs, over shoe store.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, IN A small family; is an excellent cook; will assist with washing and ironing; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 497 7th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

COOK, &c., CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY TWO respectable girls, one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as chamber-maid and waitress and assist in the washing and ironing; the best City reference from their last place. Call at No. 230 East 46th st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT SCOTCH WOMAN, as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; good City reference. Address Cook, Box No. 279 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK AND HOUSE-WORK.—BY GERMAN girls, for City or country; used to all kinds of house-work; good references. At the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-maker; will give part of her time in exchange for board. Address N. F., Box No. 282 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GOVERNESS AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A competent young woman as nursery governess; can teach children and improve them for the school; can also cut and fit, and will be found very useful; City reference for seamstress and nurse. Address A. P., Box 256 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSEKEEPER OR GOVERNESS.—BY AN American lady as good housekeeper or governess; references. Address A. H., Box No. 323, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSEKEEPER, GOVERNESS, OR COMpanion.—By a capable New-England woman, of some experience; good reference. Address S. E. B., No. 44 West 24th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE woman who can do all kinds of house-work; is a splendid cook and baker; will assist with washing; private family preferred; good references. Call at No. 374 10th av., near 32d st.

HOUSE-WORK OR CHAMBER-MAID AND Waitress.—By a young woman to do general house-work in a private family, or chamber-work and waiting; best City reference. Call at No. 567 7th av.

HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL IN City or country, to do light house-work and mind children. Call at No. 152 Orchard st.

LADY'S COMPANION.—BY A FRENCH PROTestant lady as lady's companion; best of references given. Address M., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—BY A COMPETENT FRENCH person as lady's maid; is a good seamstress; would like to travel with a lady to Europe; best City references. Call or address for two days at No. 525 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS lady's maid and companion; will go with lady or family to Europe for passage; good reference. Call at No. 109 East 25th st.

LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A Protestant German girl, with good reference, as laundress or chamber-maid; is obliging, an excellent worker, and willing to live with Catholic help; desires a strictly respectable place, which she will retain by merit; City or country. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

LAUNDRESS. — BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class laundress in a private family; understands French fluting and doing up fine muslins, laces, &c.; has unexceptionable City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN to go out by the day or week, to do washing and ironing; good reference. Address M. C., Box No. 321 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LAUNDRESS.—AS FIRST-CLASS SHIRT IRONER by an experienced woman with good reference. Address M., No. 12½ Washington st.

MME. LOUISA GOLARD WISHES TO INform her lady customers and the public that she has arrived from the country, and is again ready for business at her place, No. 525 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts., where she carries on hair-dressing in the latest styles; hair made to order; also an intelligence office.

NURSE, &c.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN OF refinement and experience as nurse and seamstress; capable of taking entire charge of infant or growing children, even to making their clothes; City or country, and best City reference. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

NURSE, CHAMBER-MAID, AND WAITRESS—By a neat, respectable German Protestant girl, who is fond of and attentive to children; is also a good chamber-maid and a nice plain seamstress; has good City reference. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store, up stairs.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTable, well recommended young woman; competent nurse for young and growing children; an excellent seamstress; wages very moderate; very kind to children; sober, honest, neat, and obliging. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

NURSE.—BY A NEAT, RESPECTFUL FRENCH GIRL, speaks German and English, as nurse to growing children and to sew; is an experienced nurse and good seamstress; has highest testimonials from last employer. Call at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts., first floor.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED woman as nurse; can take care of a baby from its infancy, and can do plain sewing, or plain chamber-work. Call at No. 159 East 30th st., top flight of stairs, back.

NURSE.—BY A VERY EFFICIENT MIDDLE-AGED Protestant woman as nurse; experienced in sickness; particularly adapted to take care of sick or invalid lady; best testimonials. Call or address No. 471 West 23d st., London terrace.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO MIND CHILdren, or do light housework; is a neat sewer; can use a machine and make herself very useful in any household; City or country; wages a trifle. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

NURSE.—BY A SCOTCH WOMAN AS INFANT'S nurse; can take entire charge of an infant from its birth; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 715 6th av., in the store.

NURSE.—BY A RELIABLE YOUNG GIRL AS nurse; willing to travel or go to the country; best reference. Call at No. 200 East 48th st., corner 3d av.

NURSE, &c.—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT young girl as nurse or waitress and chamber-maid; good reference. Call for two days at 123 Suffolk st.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH GIRL AS NURSE. Address F. M., Box No. 319 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS NURSE; BEST of City reference. Call at No. 206 West 14th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG LADY AS SEAMstress by the month; can cut and fit children's clothes between the ages of four and six years; reference given if required. Address A. M. T., Station D.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE Swedish girl as seamstress and lady's maid; best City reference. Call at No. 415 East 14th st., room No. 13.

WAITRESS.—BY A VERY NEAT AND TIDY young woman as first-class waitress in a private family; understands making salads and the care of silver thoroughly; is capable of filling a man's place; has unexceptionable City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

WAITRESS, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant young woman as first-class waitress and chamber-maid, or plain sewing; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 26 West 26th st.

WAITRESS, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG girl as waitress and chamber-maid; highest City reference. Apply for two days at Mrs. Hardman's, No. 1,282 Broadway, corner 33d st.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, one or two gentlemen's washing, by the month or dozen. Call or address Mrs. Armstrong, No. 444 2d av., top floor, rear.

MALES.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE WILL OCCUPY and take charge of a furnished house in the country for the Winter. Address Jos. R., Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

A MAN AND WIFE WOULD TAKE CHARGE of a private house for a family going abroad; have five years' experience; best reference. Call at No. 9 West 57th st.

COOK.—BY A MAN AS FIRST-CLASS COOK. CALL on or address Cook, No. 151 West 24th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A MARRIED man, no children; willing and obliging; thoroughly understands his business; will give seventeen years' best City references from past and last employers. Address Coachman, Box No. 283 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS COACHman; thoroughly understands care of horses, carriages, and harness; willing to make himself generally useful and obliging; a good, stylish driver; best City reference. Address J. W., Box No. 308 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A MAN WHO THOROUGHLY understands the care and treatment of horses, carriages, and harness in all respects; has thirteen years' first-class City reference for sobriety, honesty, and capability in every respect. Call or address Coachman, No. 1,012 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO HAS A perfect knowledge of the business; will be found willing and obliging; is strictly temperate; has six years' best City references. Call or address Coachman, No. 57 West 18th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PROTestant man as coachman and groom; many years' references from the highest families. Call on Alex., No. 204 West 32d st., or address Box No. 310 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN; THORoughly understands the care of horses, harness, carriages, &c.; strictly temperate; willing and obliging; seven years' first-class City references. Call on or address J. F., No. 111 West 37th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, WHO has ten years' reference from his former, and five years' from his last employer; perfectly understands his business. Call for two days at No. 52 West 51st st., present employer.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN; thoroughly understands the care of carriages and road horses; good City driver; excellent groom; first-class City reference. Address for two days E. F., Box No. 319 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG SWEDISH man as coachman; understands the proper care and treatment of horses and harness; is willing, obliging, and has best of references. Call at the Swedish Intelligence Office, No. 203 East 37th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A COACHMAN OF GOOD APpearance; aged twenty-eight; life-time experience; is willing and obliging; unexceptionable references from European and American families. Call or address Hogan's harness store, No. 22 East 18th st.

COACHMAN OR GROOM.—CITY OR COUNtry; good gardener, can milk if required; three years' City reference. Call or address B. Williams, No. 85 South 5th av.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT man as coachman in the country; thoroughly understands his business; best of reference from last place. Call or address No. 31 Clark st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN, MARried; best City reference; eleven years with present employer. Call or address No. 784 6th av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN; thoroughly understands horses in every way; good careful driver; industrious and trustworthy; best City reference from last place. Call for two days at No. 136 East 17th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young man as coachman, first-class groom, and useful man; can milk, mow lawn, &c.; wages, $16 per month; good reference. Address William, Box No. 261 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED man; no incumbrance; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; can give the best of City reference from his late employer. Call or address T. B., No. 225 West 16th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN GIVING UP horses, for his man, (married,) whom he can recommend highly for trustworthiness, carefulness, and sobriety. Can be seen at present employer's private stable, No. 153 East 38th st.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY A SINGLE MAN AS COACHman, gardener, and useful man; strictly sober; thoroughly understands his business; wages moderate; best City and country references. Address B., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A FIRST-class, thoroughly competent, strictly temperate, industrious Protestant man, in City or country; has over ten years' references to correspond with the above. Address W. W., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A FIRST-class man, married; is a competent City driver; willing and obliging; highly recommended; six years with last employer. Call on or address J. D., No. 148 East 22d st., private stable.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PROTESTant single man as coachman and groom; can milk, attend to furnace, or help in a garden, and make himself generally useful; has some of the very best City reference. Address C. M., Box No. 227 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM, OR GROOM.—By a trustworthy, competent man, who thoroughly understands his business; willing and obliging; City or country. Call or address J. C., No. 7 West 44th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN; good City reference from his last employer; is a first-class groom and driver. Call or address No. 129 West 26th st.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, ENGLISH, no family, who is competent in greenhouse; understands propagation and all branches of his profession, learned under the best gardeners in England and farming in the western part of this State; would take the entire charge of a gentleman's place; best of City references. Address J. B. D., Box No. 268 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER AND FLORIST.—BY A GERMAN (married, no children;) eighteen years' experience in all branches of gardening; best recommendations. Call on or address L. B., at seed store, 67 Nassau st.

GARDENER.—BY A FRENCH PRACTICAL GARdener; competent in all the requirements of private or commercial place. Call or address F. T., care B. K. Bliss & Sons, No. 34 Barclay st.

GARDENER OR FARMER.—BY A YOUNG married Englishman; understands the care of horses, cows, poultry, and all kinds of farm stock; a first-class vegetable gardener; can also take care of a green-house, having had experience with florists and amateurs; first-class references from all employers. Address WILLIAM LAMSON, Yonkers, Westchester County, N. Y.

GROOM OR COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHman, who thoroughly understands the care of all classes of horses; willing to make himself generally useful; first-class City references; country preferred. Address T. M. N., in care of P. H. Comerford, "Albany Building," Broadway, 51st and 52d sts.

JANITOR OR MESSENGER.—BY A RELIABLE colored man, a janitor's position, or messenger in a bank; can give the best of City references. Address E. W. B., Box No. 260 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE SINGLE MAN (Protestant) as nurse to an invalid or elderly gentleman; best of reference as to capability in that position. Address R. G., No. 60 East 34th st.

USEFUL MAN—COOK OR LAUNDRESS.—By a man and wife, aged thirty years; no children; man can care and drive horses, care cattle, milk, tend furnace, build fires, &c.; wife is a very good cook and an excellent laundress; best recommendations. Apply at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st., late of 11th st.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT married man, no incumbrance; he can care and drive horses, clean carriages and harness, care cattle, milk, &c.; would like rooms for wife to live in; best recommendations. Apply at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st., late of 11th st.

VALET OR WAITER.—BY A VERY NEAT young man as valet or waiter; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; has unexceptionable City reference. Apply at Bedell's, 340 4th av.

WAITER.—BY A SWEDE; GIVES THE BEST City references; speaks French and English; strictly sober, honest, and willing; a good table waiter; is neat and obliging; wages moderate. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

WAITER.—BY A COMPETENT AND RELIABLE young man as first-class waiter in a private family; thoroughly understands his business; can furnish excellent references. Address A. D., Box No. 291 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN; THREE YEARS' references from private families; speaks English; is neat, willing, and an experienced waiter; dresses salads excellently. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT man as waiter in a private family; understands his business thoroughly; can give the best of City references, and can refer to his last employer. Address Macy & Co., No. 438 6th av.

WATCHMAN, &c.—BY A SWISS, SPEAKING French and English, as watchman and janitor; best City references. Address or call on M. G., No. 126 Crosby st.

HELP WANTED.

SECOND COACHMAN WANTED — ENGLISH or Scotch preferred; height five feet seven inches to five feet eight inches, unmarried, and with best references. Apply at No. 56 Broadway, Room No. 17.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED LADY, A TRUSTworthy and reliable middle-aged person to assist in housekeeping and in the care of two small children. None need apply but those having best reference as to character and ability. Address E. B., Box No. 159 *Times* Office.

WANTED—TWO SERVANTS; FIRST, A YOUNG girl who can sing, nurse, and take care of a three-year-old girl; second, a seamstress who can cut and operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine and make herself generally useful. Apply at No. 42 West 19th st.

WANTED—A WELL EDUCATED AMERICAN BOY who resides with his parents up town; also good packer who has had experience in a dry goods jobbing house. Address M., with references, &c., Box No. 189 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SMART ERRAND GIRL; ALSO many vacancies for well-recommended servants. Call early at JACQUIN'S Bureau, No. 602 6th av., first floor.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WITH GOOD references, to go a short distance in the country. Apply between 10 and 12 o'clock at No. 4 East 10th st.

TEACHERS.

MRS. MITCHELL (DIPLOMEE, PARIS and Berlin) supplies families and schools with competent visiting or resident teachers, governesses, and tutors for all educational branches; information given of good schools, private classes, and professors of modern languages and music. Teachers' Bureau, No. 67 West 35th st.

"AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE,"—A reliable educational agency of twenty years' successful experience is constantly introducing suitable teachers to families and schools of every grade. Explanatory circulars. J. H. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary, No. 14 Bond st.

FAMILIES, SCHOOLS, AND SEMINARIES IN City and country, promptly supplied with accomplished teachers; no charge for introducing; pupils directed; teachers state qualifications and references. Call or address "AMER. EDUCATIONAL UNION," No. 737 Broadway.

A GERMAN LADY, MANY YEARS RESIDENT in Paris, wishes entire charge of two children in a family; fluent French, music, English branches. Address T. B., Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES AN ENGAGEMENT as visiting or resident governess for German, French, and music, also English branches. Address LAPORTE, No. 1,238 Broadway.

A LADY HAVING HIGHEST TESTIMONIALS desires a position as teacher in a family or school; no objection to going abroad. Apply at Everett Library, No. 588 6th av.

A LADY EXPERIENCED IN TEACHING English branches, languages, and music, desires pupils at their homes; terms moderate; first-class reference. Address GOVERNESS, Morrisania Post Office.

PENMANSHIP.—MALE TEACHER WANTED every day from 1:45 to 3 P. M. Apply at No. 108 West 59th st., before noon, any day this week.

LAW SCHOOLS.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.—THE eighteenth annual term of this institution will commence at No. 8 Great Jones st., corner Great Jones st. and Lafayette place, in this City, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 6, and will continue until May 15, 1876. The course of study embraces two years. The degree of Bachelor of Laws will be conferred upon students who pursue the full course and pass the required examination. For catalogues, containing full information, address, at No. 8 Great Jones st., THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Professor of Municipal Law.

CITY OF NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY LAW SCHOOL—The annual session begins Oct. 4, 1875. The course is completed in two years. Students are admitted to advanced standing. A written as well as oral examination is invariably required of every candidate for a degree. For circulars, &c., apply to W. R. MARTIN, No. 141 Broadway, or D. R. JAQUES, Secretary, No. 25 Chambers st.

INSTRUCTION.

FOR YOUNG LADIES BETWEEN FOURteen and eighteen; unsurpassed advantages of class study, under the best instructors, with free use of a rare library for reference, in a charming New-England home; unexceptionable references required. For circulars, address Box No. 84, Stockbridge, Mass.

MISS E. HENDERSON WILL REOPEN HER boarding and day school for young ladies and children, at Mamaroneck, Westchester County, on MONDAY, Sept. 6, 1875.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITTS' ENGlish, French, and German Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 23 West 48th st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 27.

MORRISTOWN, N. J. — BOARDING-SCHOOL for Boys. Rev. S. N. HOWELL, A. M., Principal.

INSTRUCTION.

M. W. Lyon's Collegiate Institute,

NO. 5 EAST 22D ST., CORNER BROADWAY.

OPENS SEPT. 20. TWENTIETH YEAR.

Rooms—Superior.	**Supervision**—Personal.
Assistants—Experienced.	**Teaching**—Thorough.
Government—Kindly.	**Pupils**—Manly.

Steadfast patrons are a fair test of a school. Well-known names of last-year patrons follow. Prefixed numbers show the years of patronage:

19—John Auchincloss.	9—John Brooks.
11—Henry M. Alexander.	8—Benjamin Curtis.
11—Henry Day.	8—Parker Handy.
9—John S. Boyd.	8—Calvin B. Knox.

Nearly all have had sons fitted for college.

ALLEN DODWORTH'S ACADEMY FOR DANCING, No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st., will be open Oct. 16.

Or rather say, academy for the cultivation of graceful motion, courteous manner, and the morality of social intercourse, named politeness.

Classes every day, and evenings once or twice a week, may be selected. Send for circular containing all particulars.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S

FRENCH, ENGLISH and GERMAN BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for Young Ladies and Children, REMOVED to No. 1 EAST 41ST ST., corner 5TH AV., will REOPEN on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 29.

A THOROUGH ENGLISH COLLEGIATE COURSE with unsurpassed facilities for acquiring a PRACTICAL KNOWLEDGE of the FRENCH and other modern languages; HOME COMFORTS and HOME PRIVILEGES are the distinguishing features of this school.

Single rooms for those who apply in time.

The Musical Department is under the care of Prof. S. B. MILLS.

Mlle. ROSTAN will be home after Sept. 1.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

No. 252 Madison av., between 38th and 39th sts., reopens MONDAY, Sept. 6. School hours 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M. The twenty-second annual circular contains the names of over twelve hundred pupils, present and past. Many of the latter are actively and prominently engaged in business or professional life, and are the references offered to the public. The circular (without the roll of pupils) is inserted in Trow's City Directory between pages 40 and 41.

MISS HAINES AND MLLE. DE JANON

will reopen their School for Young Ladies and Children on THURSDAY, Sept. 23; a separate class for boys on Oct. 1; a punctual attendance of their pupils is respectfully requested. Their Kindergarten, under the charge of Mme. and Miss KRIEGE, will reopen Oct. 4; training class for kindergartners Nov. 1. All applications to be made at No. 10 Gramercy park, New-York.

HOLLADAY COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 1,285 BROADWAY, New-York.

Boys and young gentlemen carefully trained for college and for business; re-opens Sept. 20; until then, the Principal or one of his assistants may be seen at the school from 9 to 11 A. M., and from 3 to 5 P. M. Refers to Rev. Howard Crosby, D. D., Rev. John Hall, D. D., Rev. Wm. M. Taylor, D. D., Rev. William Ormiston, D. D., Rev. S. H. Tyng, Jr. D. D., Hon. Abram Hewitt, and others. Send for circular.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—SCHOLASTIC EXERcises will be resumed in this institution on MONDAY, the 4th day of October next. Candidates for admission will be received at the college, East 49th st. and Madison av., on FRIDAY, Oct. 1, at 9:30 o'clock A. M. Students of the regular classes who have conditions to fulfill, will present themselves on SATURDAY, Oct. 2, at the same hour.

F. A. P. BARNARD, LL. D., President.

MISS VAN WAGENEN

will reopen her boarding and day school for young ladies and children, No. 13 East 49th st., on THURSDAY, Sept. 23. SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to the cultivation of PURE and ELEGANT ENGLISH, while French and German are so taught, by Professors of education and refinement, that they may be of practical utility.

MESSRS. CHURCHILL & MAURY'S SCHOOL,

NO. 448 MADISON AV.

Term begins Sept. 21. Principals may be seen after Sept. 12, at the school, from 10 to 2.

MARLBOROUGH CHURCHILL,
MYTTON MAURY.

D. S. EVERSON'S COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, corner 42d st. and 6th av., opposite Reservoir Park, reopens Sept. 23. "Short lessons thoroughly mastered." Refers to following patrons:

Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby, Rev. Dr. Thomas Gallaudet, Rev. Prof. R. D. Hitchcock, Rev. Dr. George L. Prentiss, Rev. Prof. H. B. Smith, Rev. Dr. Thomas S. Hastings, Rev. Dr. H. D. Ganse, Rev. Dr. Erskine N. White.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

ENGLISH, FRENCH, and GERMAN BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for young ladies and children, Nos. 6 and 8 East 53d st. (Central Park.)

The Twelfth School Year will begin Sept. 30, 1875.

A KINDERGARTEN will be opened Oct. 5.

MISS JAUDON'S

English, French, and German boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 32 East 31st st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 23. Scholars in Kindergarten Department limited to eighteen.

Miss JAUDON will be home after Sept. 13.

GARDNER INSTITUTE,

No. 620 5th av., New-York.

Boarding and Day School for young ladies and misses, commences its eighteenth year Sept. 28, 1875.

Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

THE MISSES PERINE,

No. 34 East 74th st., on Central Park, will reopen their boarding and day school for young ladies and little girls, Sept. 27.

Home pupils received from Monday until Friday.

VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE, (FOUNDED 1857) No. 212 West 59th st., facing Central Park, New-York.—This English, Classical, French, and German Family and Day School for young ladies, with Kindergarten Department, will re-open on THURSDAY, Sept. 30, 1875. For full information send for catalogue. The principals will be at home after Sept. 8, 1875. D. C. VAN NORMAN, LL. D., Mrs. VEILLER VAN NORMAN, Principals.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH, English, and Primary School, at No. 1,214 Broadway, near 30th st., reopens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15. Terms, from $100 to $300 per year. A few boarders at $500 additional. Scholars boarded until families come to town. Carpentry. Latin conversation. physical education. Circulars at Putnam's Book-store, corner of 23d st. and 4th av., and at the school.

WOODSTOCK GRAMMAR SCHOOL, ONLY eight miles from City Hall, near Long Island Sound, a family boarding and day school, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 8. Boys prepared for West Point, college, or business. Spanish, French, the classical languages, and music taught. Country beautiful and healthy; neighborhood excellent.

Address WALTER CHISHOLM, A. M., Box No. 3,415 New-York Post Office.

MADAM C. MEARS,

ASSISTED BY MLLE. LOUISE SEE,

English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 222 Madison av., New-York.

Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 22.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER WILL reopen their English and French Day School for young ladies at No. 148 Madison av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 22; advanced classes for young ladies who have completed the usual school course of study will be organized during the Winter.

MISS ADELAIDE GANNON'S FRENCH, English, and German family school for young ladies will reopen Sept. 13. Principal of Musical Department, Miss Louise Eckstein, the eminent English pianiste. Address Merview Home Academy, Babylon, Long Island.

COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE—Gen. RUSSELL'S School—New-Haven, Conn.; forty-first year; preparatory to college, the scientific schools, or business, with systematic and thorough physical training by military drilling, gymnastics, rowing, &c. Catalogues sent on application.

MISS M. A. CLARK

will reopen her school for young ladies and children THURSDAY, Sept. 23, at No. 239 4th av. Pupils have the use of Gramercy Park at recess. Applications from 3 to 5 P. M. until the opening.

CLASSICS AND MATHEMATICS.—A TEACHer of large experience desires to give lessons to private pupils or in a school for two hours daily. Address A. M., Box No. 270 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

MRS. WILLIAMES, assisted BY MISS CRUTTENDEN, announces the EIGHTEENTH YEAR of her English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, at No. 26 West 39th st. Prompt attendance is requested on Thursday, Sept. 23.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, CHESTER, PENN.—Opens Sept. 8; civil engineering, the classics, and English thoroughly taught. For circulars apply to Col. THEO. HYATT, President, or O. M. BOGART, Esq., No. 3 Nassau st., New-York.

J. H. MORSE'S ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL School, No. 1,267 Broadway, reopens Sept. 22. Boys prepared for Harvard, Yale, and other Colleges. French and German taught thoroughly. Circulars at school-rooms.

E. A. GIBBENS AND D. BEACH, JR.,

reopen their school for boys at Nos. 539, 541, and 543 5th av., Sept. 20.

MISS WARREN

Will reopen her school for boys, Sept. 20, Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th av., between 41st and 42d sts. No Kindergarten. Thorough work, English, French, and German.

BRADFORD'S STUDENT'S HOME.—A BOY'S School, Middletown, Conn.; delightful situation, superior accommodations; military drill, thorough school. Address Rev. J. H. BRADFORD.

HOME INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, TARrytown, N. Y., combining home care with a thorough course of study in the English branches, the languages, and music. Reopens Sept. 15. MISS M. W. METCALF.

RUTGERS COLLEGE GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J.—College, business, scientific schools, boarders; send for circular. Rev. Abraham Thompson, A. M., Rector.

$200 TO $250 PER YEAR.—STEVENSDALE Institute, South Amboy, N. J.—A select Boarding School for boys reopens Sept. 13. J. H. WITHINGTON, A. M.

LEE'S HOME INSTITUTE—A BOARDING-SCHOOL for both sexes, at Nyack on the Hudson, reopens Sept. 7; studies, academic and primary; expenses, $280 per year; no extras; references, patrons and clergymen.

MRS. HARWOOD'S SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL for Young Ladies and Children at Red Bank, on the Shrewsbury; natural development carefully considered; superior instruction and pleasant home.

NO. 131 WEST 43D ST., NEW-YORK.

Dr. A. CALLISEN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
Reopens Sept. 20, 1875.

MR. CORNWALL'S

English, French, and Classical School for Boys, No. 1,267 Broadway, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 22.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children. 352 West 20th st., reopens Wednesday, Sept. 15.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE.

Central Park and 6th Avenue.

TWENTY-FIRST YEAR.

Lessons resumed on Tuesday, Sept. 14, from 9 to 1, and on Sept. 20 from 9 to 3. Boarding and Day School for Boys and Young Men of Seven to Twenty. College, Business, West Point, Annapolis, Scientific Schools; French, German, Spanish taught and spoken. Twenty teachers.

New building unsurpassed for location, ventilation, interior arrangements. Large Gymnasium, fire-proof stairs, &c.

Prospectus sent on application.

PROF. CHARLIER, Director.

GRAND CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,

NO. 112 5TH AV., (between 16th and 17th sts.)

After the most successful close of the last term, the Director begs to inform his patrons and the public in general that the full season of the GRAND CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC

WILL COMMENCE SEPT. 1, 1875.

Pupils should make application at once to secure proper classification.

The course of instruction will comprise all branches of vocal and instrumental music, musical compositions, and foreign languages.

The Rehearsals of the Amateur Orchestra, which were so favorably received last Winter, will be continued and also the lectures on musical science.

Soirées by the pupils of the Conservatory or lectures alternately every week.

The extensive library of the institute, containing over 15,000 works, is available to all pupils.

Mr. Hammond's School,

OPENS SEPT. 20, AT NO. 70 WEST 39TH ST.,

Gives thorough training and preparation for colleges and scientific schools and for business. References: Howard Crosby, D. D.; Henry B. Smith, D. D.; Jas. O. Murray, D. D.; Ellsworth Eliot, M. D.; Wm. A. Hammond, M. D.; Thos. E. Vermilye, D. D. Every pupil of the preceding year returned to Mr. Hammond last year, unless removed from the City.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,

FOUNDED A. D. 1820.

No. 79 West 52d st., corner 6th av.,

(Late No. 101 West 14th st.)

Rev. HENRY B. CHAPIN, Ph. D., Principal.

A select English and Classical Day School for Boys, with primary department. The fifty-sixth school year begins MONDAY, Sept. 20, 1875. School rooms open for inspection and for interviews with parents after Sept. 10.

Collegiate Institute,

No. 40 Washington Square, New-York City.

(Location delightful and easy of access.)

DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

Thirty-third year begins Sept. 13, 1875.

Circulars at bookstores and at the institute.

COOK'S COLLEGIATE

INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Opens Sept. 14. GEO. W. COOK, Ph. D., Principal.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE,

FOR YOUNG LADIES AND LITTLE GIRLS,

NO. 167 MADISON AV.

This school will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 28. No boarding pupils taken. Thorough and complete English course. Belles-Lettres class; special advantages for French and German; light gymnastics, drawing, sewing, &c. Prospectus, with septennial roll of the school, to be had on application.

MR. and MRS. ELISEE CHARLIER, Principals.

FEODOR THURM'S GERMAN-AMERICAN Institute, for young ladies and gentlemen, Nos. 367, 369, and 371 West 23d st., will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 15. A few boys received as boarders by the Principal. Commercial and Classical Departments, Kindergarten and training class for Kindergarteners. References: Messrs. J. F. Pupke, Sigismund Kaufmann, A. Engler, E. Calman, G. W. Faber, Dr. F. Zinsser, Dr. E. Krackowizer.

THE COLLEGIATE TRAINING SCHOOL, No. 182 5th av., between 22d and 23d sts., J. L. N. HUNT, A. M., Principal, reopens TUESDAY, Sept. 21, 1875; the most scholarly preparation for the Freshmen or Sophomore of Harvard, Yale, Columbia and Princeton, or for schools of technology; primary department; commercial course extensive and unique; more than fifteen hundred pupils in business life; specialties in classics and mathematics. Prospectus sent on application.

MRS. FREDERICK JONSON, AND MISSES AGNES L. JONES,

Will reopen their English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children at No. 13 East 31st st., on THURSDAY, Sept. 30.

MISS AYRES'

ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN SCHOOL, FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, will reopen at No. 15 West 42d st., NEAR 5th av., NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 22.

AT NYACK-ON-HUDSON.—THE RIVERSIDE Institute thoroughly educates twenty young ladies; home culture; advantages unsurpassed; superb residence. Terms $400 to $500, and no extras. Opens Sept. 22. References, the Nyack clergy and Commodore Wm. Voorhis.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.—THE PREPARAtory school of Mr. WM. W. NEWELL is limited to about ten pupils. Refers to parents of scholars, Gov. M. Ogden, Jarvis Slade, Esq., Richard A. McCurdy, Esq., &c.; also to Prof. Child, Prof. Lane, Cambridge. No. 115 East 26th st., New-York.

PORT CHESTER INSTITUTE, PORT CHESTER, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—A boarding-school for 20 boys. O. WINTHROP STARR, A. M., Principal. Surroundings very attractive; house with City appointments, gas, water, &c.; heated by steam; gymnasium, grounds, 4½ acres. Terms, $400 per annum.

MISS DU VERNET, ASSISTED BY COMPETENT masters, will reopen her boarding and day school for boys under fifteen, at No. 102 West 29th st., one door from 6th av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 22. Day boarders are taken to the Park after an early dinner.

ST. JOSEPH'S ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES, FLUSHING, LONG ISLAND.—Healthy and delightful location, with fine accommodations and superior course of studies. Reopens Sept. 1. Board and tuition, $120 half yearly. Write for prospectus or call per train from Hunter's Point every half hour.

SEMINARY OF THE SACRED HEART FOR Small Boys, Flushing, Long Island, conducted by Sisters of St. Joseph.—Health, home comforts, and careful training; $105, half yearly.

ST. LOUIS COLLEGE,

Nos. 228, 230, and 232 West 42d st.

Studies will be resumed on TUESDAY, Sept. 21. Prospectus and catalogue furnished on application.

Rev. M. RONAY, S. P. M., President.

CARLISLE INSTITUTE.

English, French, and German boarding and day school for young ladies, with kindergarten for children, No. 658 Lexington ave. Reopens Sept. 6. Applications personally or by letter.

GERMAN-AMERICAN DAY AND BOARDING School and Conservatory of Music, No. 336 West 29th st. Our older girls will be admitted to practice in the Kindergarten without charge.

P. W. MOELLER.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE, NO. 487 AND 489 5TH AV.—Reopens Sept. 29.—Finest location in the City; a thorough classical and English course. Rev. THOMAS D. ANDERSON, D. D., President. Miss A. W. FARLESS, Principal.

BOYS' SCHOOL.—MRS. GEORGE VANDENHOFF reopens her SCHOOL FOR BOYS SEPT. 27, 1875. School hours from 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M. Eight boarding pupils received; application should be made at once. NO. 106 WEST 42D ST., near Reservoir Park.

NEW-PALTZ ACADEMY WILL REOPEN Sept. 14; superior advantages for a thorough and comprehensive education; terms moderate. For circulars, apply to Dr. H. M. BAUSCHER, Principal, New-Paltz, N. Y.

FLUSHING (N. Y.) INSTITUTE,

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

Begins TUESDAY, SEPT. 14.

A. P. NORTHROP. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NO. 1 Winthrop place, one block from N. Y. University, begins 39th year Sept. 13; primary, commercial, and classical departments. M. M. Hobby, B. S. Lassiter, Prins.

MADEMOISELLE TARDIVEL'S

Boarding and Day School, No. 25 West 46th st., New York, reopens for Young Ladies, Children, and Infants, Sept. 21. Apply personally or by letter.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

SING SING, N. Y.,

Rev. J. BRECKENRIDGE GIBSON, D. D., Rector.

The next year will begin Sept. 14.

MAPLE HALL INSTITUTE, JAMAICA, LONG ISLAND.—Collegiate School for Boys; French spoken in family; German; no extras. Opens Sept. 15. EMILE VIENOT, A. M., Principal.

FRIENDS' SEMINARY, ON RUTHERFORD place. For boys and girls. School reopens on the 7th inst. Principal in attendance, and circulars furnished at the school. HUGH FOULKE, Principal.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, NO. 1,193 Broadway, is now open day and evening for private lessons in Business Writing, Book-keeping and Arithmetic, and other branches. Terms reasonable.

THE MISSES GRAHAM, SUCCESSORS TO the Misses Green, will reopen their school at No. 1 5th av., (first house from Washington square,) on TUESDAY, the 28th of September, 1875.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 24 East 22d st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept 23.

GIRARD INSTITUTE, NO. 35 EAST 62D ST., near Central Park.—Select Day and Boarding School for boys. Pupils prepared for colleges and business.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 7 East 42d st., New York, will reopen Sept. 30.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY.—THIS Day and Boarding School for young ladies will be reopened Sept. 22. CHARLES E. WEST, Principal.

JAMESBURG INSTITUTE.—A WIDE-AWAKE, thorough school for boys, Jamesburg, N. J. M. OAKEY, A. M., Principal.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING school for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J. The ensuing school year will commence Sept. 16.

THE IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN-on-Hudson, offers unusual advantages for boys. Reopens Sept. 14. ARMAGNAC & ROWE, Principals.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE FOR making boys intelligent, healthy Christian men. BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

S. S. SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES Florida, Orange Co., N. Y., will reopen Sept. 13. For circulars, apply to Mrs. G. W. SEWARD, Principal.

WEST JERSEY ACADEMY.—VACANCIES FOR four boys; $50 per quarter. For catalogues, address Rev. A. S. VAUGHAN, Bridgeton, N. J.

CIRCULARS of several GOOD SCHOOLS, FREE to parents, at Schermerhorn's Book-store, 14 Bond st.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA

NO. 333 4TH AV., BETWEEN 24TH AND 25TH STS.

GRAMMAR

112TH YEAR BEGINS MONDAY, SEPT. 20.

SCHOOL.

Principals { Dr. R. S. BACON, A. M., LL.D. / B. H. CAMPBELL, A. M.

Complete in all departments. Circulars containing full particulars at Putnam's and the school.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL.

Boarding and Day School

FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN.

Rev. THEODORE IRVING, LL.D., Rector.

No. 21 West 32d st., New-York.

Dr. Irving's special class for the study of the English language and literature, as illustrating and illustrated by history, with readings from the best authors, will begin in November.

His class for the historical and critical study of the Fine Arts will begin at the same time.

These classes are for ladies who have finished their studies, and would like to avail themselves of such a course.

A SPECIAL department for young boys.

The Fall Term opens on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 29, 1875.

For circulars or information, apply to the Rector, No. 21 West 32d st., New-York.

MOUNT PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY.—A select boarding-school for boys, at Sing Sing, on the Hudson. The course of instruction embraces the classics, modern languages, mathematics, elementary and higher English studies, and natural science, music, drawing, fencing, and elocution, a thoroughly organized military department, riding-school, gymnasium, &c. Will open THURSDAY, Sept 16.

J. HOWE ALLEN, Principal, Sing Sing, N. Y.

SEABURY SEMINARY WILL COMMENCE its ninth successful year Sept. 20, 1875, at No. 125 West 42d st., near Reservoir Park. Three departments: Classical, for young ladies; Junior and Kindergarten, for boys and girls; German, French, and music by professors; no extras. References: William Buchanan, No. 61 Park av.; L. F. Thompson, No. 546 Madison av.; Right Rev. T. H. Vail. Apply to Principal, M. FROST, No. 125 West 42d st.

MISS COMSTOCK'S

ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, Nos. 32 and 34 Reservoir Park, (West 40th st.,) facing Reservoir square.

Boarding pupils limited to sixteen.

School year of 1875 and 1876 will begin Sept. 27,

KINDERGARTEN Oct. 1.

Personal application and inspection of building at any time.

MADAME O. DA SILVA AND MRS. ALEX. BRADFORD'S

(formerly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English, French and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, with calisthenics. No. 17 West 38th st., New-York. Reopens Sept. 27. Application may be made by letter or personally, as above.

NO. 58 PARK AV., NEW-YORK,

Between 37th and 38th sts.

MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE, a first-class school for boys, especially as preparatory for college. Number limited to fifty; family pupils to six. Twelfth year opens Sept. 20. JOSEPH D. HULL, (Yale,) Principal.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. Instruction very practical. Advantages unsurpassed in this country. Graduates obtain excellent positions. Re-opens Sept. 16. For the Annual Register, containing improved Course of Study, and full particulars, address Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

SEWARD INSTITUTE

FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN,

FLORIDA, Orange County, N. Y.—$160 pays for board, tuition, fuel, light, &c., for 20 weeks, in this well-known Institution; advantages superior; number limited; open Sept. 14. Send for catalogue. T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M.

PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE,

Methodist Building, No. 805 Broadway, is now open for the year and rapidly filling up. Education for business men and women. No term divisions. Separate instruction. Call or send for circular.

S. S. PACKARD, Proprietor.

POUGHKEEPSIE (N. Y.) MILITARY INSTITUTE

Will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 9. For new catalogue, containing information, references, &c., address H. S. JEWETT, A. M., Principal.

COTTAGE SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, POTTSTOWN, PENN.—The twenty-sixth annual session begins on Sept. 9, 1875; a home school, limited to thirty boarders, situated on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, forty miles from Philadelphia. For catalogues address GEO. G. BUTLER, A. M., Principal.

A CLERGYMAN LIVING TWENTY MILES from New-York, will receive six boys to educate with his own children; terms, $100 per quarter. For circulars, with testimonials from Robert Bonner, A. R. Wetmore, Hon. F. A. Conkling, and others, address ROBERT BURNET, No. 45 Beekman st.

A WIDOW LADY, LIVING ONE HOUR from New-York, on the Hudson, would like the care of two or three children to board and instruct in English branches; they would receive a mother's care; best City reference; terms moderate. Call on or address Mrs. ANNIE WHITE, No. 83 Clinton place.

PREPARATORY SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL.

No. 1,267 Broadway, near 32d st., for the Schools of Science, Technology, Mines, Architecture, &c.

A. COLIN, M. E.,

Late Engineer Corps, U. S. N. and Prof. Naval Academy.

BETTS MILITARY ACADEMY,

Stamford, Conn. Established 31 years in present locality; thoroughly a home school; for boarding-school purposes, the situation is unrivaled; re-opens Sept. 13.

JAMES BETTS, WM. JAMES BETTS, Principals.

MR. YOUNG'S CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH Boarding-School for Boys—Chilton Hill, Elizabeth, N. J., will be reopened Sept. 13.

Pupils thoroughly prepared for any college or scientific school.

MISS WHITCOMB'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 82 Pierrepont st., Brooklyn Heights, N. Y., reopens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 22, 1875. Address as above for circular.

KINDERGARTEN.—MISS M. E. PERKINS, A graduate of Mrs. Kraus-Boelte's training class, will reopen her Kindergarten at No. 116 Waverley place, MONDAY, Oct. 4.

DR. BERTHET'S FRENCH, ENGLISH, Classical, Mathematical School for Boys will reopen Sept. 20, at No. 908 6th av. Prospectus at Lockwood's, No. 812 Broadway.

KINDERGARTEN AND TRAINING CLASS for mothers and teachers reopens Sept. 22, at No. 44 East 43d st.; oldest and best Kindergarten in the City; all the Froebel occupations. Miss E. M. COE, Prin.

FRENCH HOME FOR YOUNG LADIES wishing to attend institutions of learning in Brooklyn. For circulars address Mlle. ACHERT, (Prof. of French at Packer Inst.,) 134 State st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

THE ELIZABETH INSTITUTE BOARDING and Day School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 15. For further particulars apply to Miss N. C. READ, No. 521 N. Broad st., Elizabeth, N. J.

MRS. DOTY'S AND MRS. TRIVETT'S English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, Astoria, Long Island, will re-open Sept. 30.

MISSES MEEKER'S FRENCH AND ENGlish Boarding School for young ladies will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 22, at No. 56 Washington st., Norwich, Conn.

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC and Musical Boarding School, No. 144 5th av., now open. Terms reasonable. For particulars apply to H. SCHROEDER, Director.

MME. LESPINASSE. — FRENCH INSTITUTE for young ladies at Fort Washington reopens Sept. 20. Circulars at Lespinasse & Friedman's, No. 3 Pine st.; Brentano's, Union square.

MISS S. D. DOREMUS

REOPENS HER DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

At No. 47 East 21st st., Sept. 23.

NEWBURG (N. Y.) INSTITUTE—A FAMILY school for boys, will reopen Sept. 14. For circulars address Principals, HENRY W. SIGLAR and J. MACNIE.

FEZANDIE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENtlemen, No. 37 West 33d st., day and boarding scholars; complete studies. Circulars sent on demand.

DR. J. SACHS' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, 101 W. 45th st., corner 6th av., reopens Sept. 14. Thorough course of Classical, English, and German instruction.

THE MISSES HAYWARD'S ENGLISH AND French School for young ladies and children, 409 Jefferson av., Elizabeth, N. J., reopens Wednesday, Sept. 15.

MISS BULKLEY'S BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies', Tarrytown-on-the-Hudson, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

BOUND BROOK (N. J.) INSTITUTE, REopens Sept. 8. For boys and young men.

Rev. C. W. COOPER, Principal.

MME. BOORAEM'S SCHOOL WILL BEGIN Sept. 1. For circulars address Mme. BOORAEM, Brookfield Centre, Conn.

MRS. PARKS' SEMINARY FOR YOUNG ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J., reopens Sept. 11; twelve family pupils admitted.

DABNEY UNIVERSITY SCHOOL, V. DABney, principal, (late Prin. of Princeton College Preparatory School,) No. 25 East 29th st. Four boarders.

A CLASS FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, AND private instruction. Circulars sent.

THOMAS R. ASH, No. 17 East 16th st.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, No. 1,214 Broadway, one door below 30th st. Year begins Sept. 20.

MISS GIBBONS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Girls, No. 111 West 44th st., re-opens Sept. 22.

J. HARRIS PATTON'S CLASSICAL SCHOOL will reopen Sept. 23, at No. 1,193 Broadway. The Principal can be seen at the rooms after Sept. 13.

MISS PEGRAM'S PRIVATE CLASSES FOR young ladies and children will begin the 30th September. For circulars apply at No. 178 Madison av.

THE MISSES HUBBARD'S SCHOOL, NO 30 East 28th st., reopens Sept. 22.

MISS MASON WILL REOPEN HER SCHOOL on FRIDAY, Oct. 1, 1875, at No. 113 West 44th st.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N.Y.—A school for earnest work. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

NAZARETH HALL.—BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR boys, at Nazareth, Northampton County, Penn.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bridgeport, Conn. Address Miss EMILY NELSON.

MISS F. B. PRIEST WILL REOPEN HER school, No. 229 East 19th st., Wednesday, Sept. 22.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

MISS T. M. ROGERS WILL REOPEN HER school, Lexington av., south-east corner 37th st.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

BOTHNIA...WED., Sept. 15 | ALGERIA..WED., Sept. 29
ABYSSINIA.WED., Sept. 22 | SCYTHIA....WED., Oct. 6

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.) CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

INMAN LINE.—FIXED SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, Sept. 11, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, Sept. 18, at 7 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Saturday, Sept. 25, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF BERLIN..........Saturday, Oct. 2, at 7 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND............Saturday, Oct. 9, at noon

and each succeeding Saturday from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN......................$60, $80 and $100, Gold
STEERAGE..................................$28, Currency

Drafts issued at low rates.

For cabin passage and general business apply at the company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage passage at No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(Via Queenstown,)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

DAKOTA.....................Sept. 21, at 10 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....................Sept. 28, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING.............................Oct. 5, at 9 A. M.
IDAHO..................................Oct. 12, at 3 P. M.
MONTANA............................Oct. 19, at 8 A. M.
NEVADA...............................Oct. 26, at 3 P.M.

For steerage and intermediate tickets, at current rates, apply at No. 29 Broadway. For cabin passage, at $80 or $65, gold, (according to stateroom,) apply at No. 63 Wall st.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

AMERIQUE, Pouzolz.....................Saturday, Sept. 18
*PEREIRE, Danre..............................Saturday, Oct. 2
*VILLE DE PARIS, Lachesnez.........Saturday, Oct. 16

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) first cabin, $120 and $110, according to accommodation. Second cabin, $72; third, $40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26, with superior accommodation, including all necessaries without extra charge. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, 55 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE. CARRYING U. S. MAIL.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

VICTORIA..........Sails Saturday, Sept. 11, 2 P. M.
UTOPIA..........Sails SATURDAY, Sept. 18, 7 A. M.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

Cabin passage, $65, $75, and $80, currency. Intermediate and Steerage at lowest rates. Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Company's Pier, No. 36 North River, as follows:

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.......Wednesday, Sept. 22
STATE OF INDIANA...................Wednesday, Sept. 29
STATE OF VIRGINIA.....................Wednesday, Oct. 6

And every Wednesday thereafter. First cabin, $60, $70, and $80; return tickets, $120. Second cabin, $45; return tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

CANADA.....................THURSDAY, Sept. 16, 3 P. M.
GREECE.....................THURSDAY, Sept. 23, 2 P. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Egypt, Sept. 11, 1 P. M. | Spain, Sept. 25, 2 P. M.
The Queen, Sept. 18, 7 A.M. | Helvetia, Oct. 2, 7 A. M.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT

PASSENGER LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, and the SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST, SAILING SEMI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River.

CHARLESTON...........................Saturday, Sept. 11
GEORGIA................................Wednesday, Sept. 15

Superior accommodations for passengers.

☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,) Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.

BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

N. B.—Freights given dispatch by extra steamers as required.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Sept. 11, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. BUCKLEY, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Sept. 18, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

CITY OF SAN ANTONIO, Capt. PENNINGTON, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 22, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P.M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodation for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent, Central Railroad of Georgia, No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA.

Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River, For Aspinwall.

COLON..Sept. 15, 12 M.

touching at all Central American and Pacific ports.

EXCURSION TICKETS TO THE CHILIAN EXPOSITION AND RETURN, Good till March, 1876, $351, gold. Outward, only $221, gold.

From San Francisco for Japan and China.

CITY OF TOKIO...Oct. 1

TO SAN FRANCISCO DIRECT, VIA STRAITS OF MAGELLAN.

The Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company will dispatch their new and elegant steam-ship CITY OF SAN FRANCISCO on or about WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15, 1875, for above-named destination. Cabin fare, $300 currency. For freight or passage apply at Pier No. 42 North River.

H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE

FOR JAMAICA AND SAVANILLA.

Steam-ship HENRY CHAUNCEY will sail for above-named ports THURSDAY, Sept. 23, at 12 M.

For freight or passage at GREATLY REDUCED RATES, apply at Company's office, on pier foot of Canal st., North River. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French mail steam-ships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship ONTARIO, Capt. GEORGE B. SLOCUM, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on THURSDAY, Sept. 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three-quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Direct communication to St. Croix, via St. Thomas.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling Green.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.) First-class, full-powered iron-screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River:

FOR JAMAICA, COLOMBIA, ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall:)

ALPS...Sept. 8.

FOR JAMAICA and HAYTI:

ATLAS...Sept. 25.

FOR PORT-AU-PRINCE, SAVANILLA, ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall:)

ETNA...Sept. 29.

Superior first-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall st.

WEEKLY FLORIDA LINE.

For Port Royal, S. C.; Fernandina, Fla.; Brunswick, Ga., the favorite and well-known steamer MONTGOMERY, Faircloth, Master, having superior accommodations for passengers, will sail THURSDAY, Sept. 9, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M., for above ports, making connections with all points South and South-west, via Port Royal, the Florida and Brunswick Railroads.

First-class passage to Fernandina......................$20 00
First-class passage to Jacksonville......................22 50
First-class passage to Augusta...........................20 00
First-class to Albany..20 00

Through tickets issued to all points South and Southwest.

For freight or passage, apply to

HERM. GELPCKE, No. 5 William st.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

BRITANNIC..................SATURDAY, Sept. 11, at 2 P. M.
GERMANIC....................SATURDAY, Sept. 18, at 7 A. M.
CELTIC.......................SATURDAY, Sept. 25, at 2 P. M.
ADRIATIC.................SATURDAY, Oct. 2, at 6:30 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers, the fastest in the trade, are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80, $80, and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.

MAIN..........Sat., Sept. 11 | RHEIN..........Sat., Sept. 18
HERMANN. Wed., Sept. 15 | ODER............Sat., Sept. 25

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin...$100 gold.
Second cabin...60 gold.
Steerage...30 currency.

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF HAVANA..............................Tuesday, Sept. 14
CITY OF VERA CRUZ......................Thursday, Sept. 16
CITY OF NEW-YORK.......................Thursday, Sept. 23

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,

Calling at HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHY, TUSPAN, and TAMPICO.

CITY OF HAVANA..............................Tuesday, Sept. 14

For freight or passage apply to

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

Steamers will leave New-Orleans Sept. 18 and Oct. 9 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

WILSON'S LINE FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL.

To be dispatched from Pier No. 44 East River:

NAVARINO..........Sept. 15 | HINDOO....................Oct. 16
OTHELLO.............Oct. 2 | COLOMBO..................Oct. 30

First cabin, $70, currency; second cabin, $45, currency; excursion tickets on very favorable terms. Through tickets issued to Continental and Baltic ports. Apply for full particulars to CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO., No. 56 South st.

***NEW-YORK AND HAVANA* DIRECT MAIL LINE.**

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

COLUMBUS.................................TUESDAY, Sept. 21
CRESCENT CITY.......................THURSDAY, Sept. 30

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green; McKELLER, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 5 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris

STEAMBOATS.

FALL RIVER LINE FOR BOSTON,

VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.

Daily (SUNDAYS excepted) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray st.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED STEAMERS

BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE.

HALL'S CELEBRATED BANDS ENGAGED FOR THE SEASON.

Tickets and state-rooms secured at principal hotels and ticket offices and on the pier.

BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents, New-York.

GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

PROVIDENCE & STONINGTON STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Consolidation of STONINGTON Line and PROVIDENCE Line between NEW-YORK and BOSTON.

STONINGTON LINE

For Providence, Newport, and Boston.

The elegant Steamers RHODE ISLAND, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays; and NARRAGANSETT, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 5 P. M.

Through tickets to all principal points in New-England and the Provinces may be obtained at Railroad Depots and Hotel Ticket Offices. State-rooms may be secured in advance at the Offices of Westcott Express Company and No. 319 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE,

Via Providence Direct.

The staunch and powerful Steam-ships ELECTRA, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; and GALATEA, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Robinson st., at 5 P. M. Direct route for Worcester and all Northern points via Worcester.

Freight via either line taken at lowest rates.

D. S. BABCOCK, President.

L. W. FILKINS, General Passenger Agent.

ALBANY, SARATOGA, AND MONTREAL EXCURSIONS,

VIA PEOPLE'S LINE OF STEAM-BOATS,

leaving Pier No. 41 North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 P. M.

On and after Sept. 1, tickets to Montreal and return for $11 50; to Saratoga and return for $5; and to Albany and return for $3, good for thirty days. Can be obtained at the office of said steam-boats, Pier No. 41, foot of Canal st.

SEA BIRD,

Capt. H. B. PARKER, for Red Bank and intermediate stations, Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wednesday, 8th...9:00 A.M.	Tuesday, 7th....12:30 P. M.
Thursday, 9th...10:00 A. M.	Wednesday, 8th...1:30 P. M.
Friday, 10th........11:00 A. M.	Thursday, 9th.....2:30 P. M.
Saturday, 11th..12:30 P. M.	Friday, 10th........3:30 P. M.
Sunday, 12th........8:00 A. M.	Saturday, 11th....4:30 P. M.
Monday, 13th.......8:00 P. M.	Monday, 13th.......6:30 A. M.

HELEN,

Capt. J. S. THROCKMORTON, for Red Bank and intermediate stations, Pier 35 North River, foot Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, 9th....2:00 P. M.	Thursday, 9th.....8:00 A. M.
Friday, 10th.......2:00 P. M.	Friday, 10th.........6:00 A. M.
Saturday, 11th....2:30 P. M.	Saturday, 11th.....6:30 A. M.
Monday, 13th......8:00 A. M.	Sunday, 12th........3:00 P. M.
Tuesday, 14th.....8:00 A. M.	Monday, 13th.......2:00 P. M.
Wednesday, 15th 8:00 A. M.	Tuesday, 14th.......2:00 P. M.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAYLIGHT.—DAY BOATS C. VIBBARD AND DANIEL DREW leave Vestry st., Pier No. 39 North River, daily (Sundays excepted) at 8:35, and 24th st. at 9 A. M., landing at West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson. TICKETS ON SALE FOR POINTS NORTH AND WEST. Trip tickets to West Point, Cornwall, and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Special trains to and from Saratoga: To Saratoga, $3 20; Round Trip, $5 40.

LLOYD'S DOCK, OYSTER BAY, LAUREL-TON, AND JONES' DOCK.—The steamer SAPPHO, Capt. Jay L. Clark, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) for all the above places, from Pier No. 27 East River, upper side Peck slip, at 3:30 P. M., and foot 33d st., East River, at 3:45 P. M. Returning to New-York, from Jones' Dock, at 6:15 A. M.; Laurelton, 6:20 A. M.; Oyster Bay, 7 A. M.; Lloyd's Dock, 7:15 A. M.

Fare, all landings, 60 cents.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamer leaves Peck Slip daily (Sunday excepted) at 3 P. M.; 23d st., East River, 3:15 P. M., connecting with special train at New-Haven. Night boat leaves Peck Slip at 11 o'clock. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn.

OPPOSITION CATSKILL LINE.

STEAMERS

ANDREW HARDER, Capt. I. H. Pentz,
J. B. SCHUYLER, Capt. C. D. Hancox,

Leave Franklin st., Pier No. 35 North River, every day, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 P. M.

CITIZENS' LINE STEAM-BOATS FOR TROY, connecting with all railway lines North and West. Elegant steam-boats leave daily, Saturday excepted, at 6 P. M. from Pier No. 49, North River, foot of Leroy st. Through tickets sold over all connecting lines.

JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Highland Falls, (near West Point,) Cornwell, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Highland, (New-Paltz,) and Esopus, the steam-boat THOMAS CORNELL, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, leaving Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, at 4 P. M.

FOR GREENWICH AND NORWALK.—THE favorite steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves every week day at 3:30 P. M., from Market st., Pier No. 37, and foot of 33d st. at 3:40. Leaves Norwalk at 6:50 and Greenwich at 8 A. M. Fare, 50 cents.

CATSKILL.—BOATS UP THE CREEK.—NEW CHAMPION and WALTER BRETT daily (Sunday excepted) from Canal st. at 6 P. M. Fare 50 cents. Connecting with Churchill's line of stages for Cairo, Durham, Windham, and all points west.

FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURG, POUGH-KEEPSIE, RONDOUT, KINGSTON, COZZENS, CORNWALL, MILTON, NEW-HAMBURG, AND (MARLBORO' by ferry,) THE MARY POWELL leaves Vestry st., Pier No. 39, N. R., daily (Sundays excepted) at 3:30 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Sept. 8, 1875, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester. Also Montreal, via Manchester, Vt.

10:00 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls, arriving at Niagara Falls 11:25 P. M.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:30 P. M., Saratoga Special, arriving at Saratoga 9:00 P. M.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans, arriving at Montreal 8:50 A. M.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:15 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Table.

KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Palace Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 8 A. M., 4:50, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 8 A. M., 5:20, 6, 6:30, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 8 A. M., 5:20, 6, 6:30, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 8 A. M., 5:20, 6, 6:30 and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 8 A. M. and 6 and 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 5:20 P. M.

For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.

For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10, and 7 P. M.

For Lambertville, 9:30 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5 P. M.

For Flemington, Phillipsburg, and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., and 2 P. M.

For Mercer and Somerset Branch, 3 P. M.

For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:30 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:30 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M., and via Monmouth Junction, 4:10 P. M.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M. via Perth Amboy, and 7:30 A. M. via Monmouth Junction.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 10:30 A. M. and 9:20 P. M., daily; 10:15 A. M. and 6:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:10, 6:50, 8:44, 9:20, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:54 A. M., 6:50, 9:20, and 10:27 11:15 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, JR., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY,

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing May 31, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows: 5:30 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6:15 A. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.

7:45 A. M.—Way train for Easton, connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9:15 A. M.—MORNING EXPRESS, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, connects at Phillipsburg, for Belvidere.

12:45 P. M.—EXPRESS for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:45 P. M.—EXPRESS for Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—For Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—EVENING EXPRESS, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, and Harrisburg.

6:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

6:30 P. M.—For Plainfield.

7:00 P. M.—For Somerville.

8:30 P. M.—For Easton.

9:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:00 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:30, 6:15, 6:40, 7:00, 7:30, 7:45, 8:00, 8:45, 9:15, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, A. M.; 12:00 M.; 12:45, 1:00, 1:45, 2:30, 2:45, 3:00, 3:30, 3:45, 4:00 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:10, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:15, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, 12:00 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Supt. and Eng.

H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW STEAM RAILROAD TO PROSPECT PARK FAIR GROUNDS AND CONEY ISLAND.

PROSPECT PARK AND CONEY ISLAND RAILROAD, CONEY ISLAND DIVISION.

CHANGE OF TIME.

On and after MONDAY, Sept. 6, 1875, trains will leave the depot at Green-Wood (9th av. and 20th st.) as follows:

6:30, 7:30, 8:35, 9:45, 10:55 A. M.; 12:05, 1:15, 1:50, 2:25, 3, 3:35, 4:10, 4:45, 5:20, 5:55, 6:30, 7:05, 7:40, 8:15, and 9 P. M.

LEAVE CONEY ISLAND.

7, 8, 9:10, 10:20, 11:30 A. M.; 12:40, 1:50, 2:25, 3, 3:35, 4:10, 4:45, 5:20, 5:55, 6:30, 7:05, 7:40, 8:15, 9, and 9:40 P. M.

On SATURDAYS and SUNDAYS extra trains will leave Green-Wood at 11:30 A. M. and 12:40 P. M., returning from Coney Island at 12:05 and 1:15 P. M.

SUNDAYS first train leaves Green-Wood at 8:35 A. M.

The horse cars of the Brooklyn division, known as the Vanderbilt Avenue Line, starting from the Fulton Ferry, and passing the Catharine Ferry, Navy-yard, and Prospect Park, (main entrance,) crossing all lines of city cars, connect with all trains. Horse cars from Hamilton Avenue Ferry also connect at 15th st. and 9th av. R. SCHERMERHORN, Engineer and Superintendent.

Stages for Sheepshead Bay will connect with trains at Sim Hoagland's, Gravesend.

NEW-YORK AND LONG BRANCH RAILROAD.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALL RAIL LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, LONG BRANCH, AND OCEAN GROVE.

Passenger station foot of Liberty st., North River.

Commencing WEDNESDAY, Aug. 25, 1875.

FIVE TRAINS EACH WAY DAILY, except Sunday, passing through Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, South Amboy, Matawan, Middletown, and Red Bank.

Leave New-York for Long Branch at 7:30, 9:15, 11:45 A. M., 3:45, 5 P. M. For South Amboy at 6 P. M.

Leave New-York for Ocean Grove at 7:30, 9:15, 11:45 A. M., 3:45 P. M.

For Ocean Beach at 11:45 A. M.

RETURNING.

Leave Ocean Beach at 11:15 A. M.

Leave Ocean Grove at 7:45, 11:05 A. M., 2:55, 5:05 P.M.

Leave Long Branch at 7, 8:15, 11:35 A. M., 3:25, 5:35 P. M. Leave South Amboy at 6:55, 7:50, 9 A. M., 12:25, 4:10, 6:25 P. M.

Stages to and from KEYPORT connect at Matawan Station with all trains.

H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Autumn Arrangement of through trains, September, 1875. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit, and Chicago without change.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After June 28, 1875, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:40 and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:15 and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.

E. M. REED, Vice President, New-York.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT, AUGUST 8, 1875.

Trains leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. at

7 A. M., through to Elmira, connecting with trains for Hazleton, Beaver Meadow, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, and points in Hazleton and Mahanoy coal regions; also makes close connections for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, &c.

1 P. M., for Tunkhannock, connecting with trains for Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg.

4 P. M., for Mauch Chunk, stopping at all stations.

6:30 P. M., Night Express, daily, for all principal stations, connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.

ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEW-port, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.

THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

DIVIDENDS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY. TREASURER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Sept. 8, 1875.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO PER Cent. on the capital stock and outstanding consolidation certificates of this company will be paid at this office on the 15th day of October next. The transfer-books will be closed at the close of business on Wednesday, the 15th inst., and reopened, at this office, on the morning of Wednesday, the 20th of October next. C. C. CLARKE, Treasurer.

WEST WISCONSIN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1875.

THE COUPONS ON THE FUNDED BONDS of the West Wisconsin Railway Company, due on July 1, will be paid in gold at the office of the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, No. 52 Broadway, on and after that date.

R. P. FLOWER, Treasurer.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NO. 9 EAST 22D ST.—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED suite of rooms to let, without board; also, single rooms, with hot and cold water; fine restaurant second door; permanent parties desired; references.

NO. 57 WEST 39TH ST.—DESIRABLE ROOMS in suites or separately; private table if desired; references exchanged.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

FIFTH AV.—APARTMENTS TO LEASE BY THE YEAR UNFURNISHED.—One suite of five large rooms with mirrors, closets, wardrobes, &c. Also one suite of three rooms with same conveniences; sunny exposure; meals served at table d'hôte or by private table; Sherwood Building, north-east corner 5th av. and 44th st. Apply at No. 531 5th av., to JAMES P. COLT.

A PRIVATE FAMILY OWNING THEIR own house, near Windsor Hotel, will rent a second floor and extension parlor on first floor; private table; first-class board and attendance; family of adults preferred. None but those willing to pay a good price need address M. W., Box No. 303 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HARLEM BOARD.—A FAMILY OR A FEW SINgle gentlemen can be accommodated with handsomely furnished rooms on the second floor by applying at No. 52 East 128th st.; house is first-class, pleasantly situated, and very convenient to boats and cars; references.

NEAR 5TH AV. ENTRANCE TO PARK AT 72D ST.—The entire second floor of a first-class house; more room if desired, with board, for a gentleman and wife or a small family, in a private family; no other boarders; strict references. Address Post Office Box No. 2,672.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET TO PRIVATE FAMILIES.—Four floors in No. 63 Madison av.; five, six, or more rooms can be had on each floor; also, rooms for single gentlemen from $5 to $8 per week; house is clean and in good order; references exchanged. Apply to Mrs. McDERMOTT, in the house.

ONE SUITE OF ROOMS, TOGETHER OR separately; rosewood and satin furniture, velvet carpets, real lace curtains; also small rooms; first-class table; are offered by an American private family of adults; moderate terms; references exchanged. Address F., Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

NO. 17 EAST 31ST ST., BETWEEN 5TH and Madison avs.—Mrs. RANDALL, formerly of 4th av., corner 21st st., desires to inform her patrons that she is ready to accommodate families with private tables.

PARLOR AND BED-ROOM, VERY NICE, furnished, without board, to a gentleman in 37th st., between 5th and 6th avs.; best references required. Address P. B., Box No. 309 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A FAMILY LIVING NEAR THE WINDSOR will let rooms, with board, to a party of gentlemen or gentlemen and wives; first-class references. Address BEEBE, Box No. 252 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, A furnished house, centrally located; unexceptionable references; would board owner for rent with privilege of boarding others. Address A. T., Box No. 322 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

TO LET—WITHOUT BOARD, TO A SINGLE GENtleman, a very pleasant, well-furnished room, with gas and privilege of bath; private family. No. 115 East 10th st. Apply to WILLIAM HORTON, No. 198 Chatham square.

FIFTH AV., NO. 206, OPPOSITE MADISON SQUARE.—Elegant rooms, handsomely furnished, second story, fronting 5th av. and Broadway; also third story front, with or without private table.

S. PERRY.

ELEGANT BOARDING ACCOMMODATIONS in best houses; floors with private table and suites for families; particulars free. HANKINS' BOARDING DIRECTORY, No. 28 West 29th st., corner Broadway. Open evenings.

A PARTY OF THREE ADULTS OFFER the use of furniture, carpets, bedding, &c., in exchange for board, or would join a reliable party in taking a house. Address MODERATE, Box No. 275 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

AN ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED PARLOR floor, either separately or en suite; also, other handsomely-furnished single or en suite, with or without board; table first-class; location unexceptionable. No. 143 East 21st st., opposite Gramercy Park.

NO. 25 WEST 16TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—An entire second floor of five rooms and other desirable rooms, newly furnished, with board, for first-class parties; location unexceptionable.

NO. 48 WEST 26TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Parties wishing home comforts can find handsomely furnished rooms and good board at moderate prices; reference.

NO. 227 EAST 12TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS.—Nicely furnished single and double rooms, with excellent board, in a French family. References required.

NO. 28 EAST 20TH ST.—ONE LARGE AND two or three small rooms to rent, with or without board, to parties desiring a permanent home; reference required.

NO. 22 EAST 49TH ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished rooms, en suite or single, with or without private table; house thoroughly first class; references; possession immediately; private stable if required.

SUITE OF ROOMS, SECOND AND THIRD floors; also large and two hall rooms, fourth floor, with board; gentlemen or families; references. No. 30 East 35th st.

NEATLY-FURNISHED ROOMS FOR SINGLE gentlemen, with or without board; English, French, and German spoken. No. 43 West 24th st., near Fifth Avenue Hotel.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, WITH BOARD to gentlemen and their wives, also to single gentlemen, at No. 106 Madison av.; references given and required.

NO. 17 WEST 37TH ST., THIRD FLOOR.—Rooms to let, with board, to gentlemen and wives or gentlemen; large room on fourth floor; best references given and required.

MRS. M. B. SUMNER, NOS. 20 AND 22 East 35th st., has one second-story and three fourth-story rooms to let for the Winter; transient board given until October and Nov. 1.

TWENTY-SECOND ST., NO. 45 WEST.—A parlor and bedroom on second floor; also one room on third floor to let, with board; best reference given and required.

TWO NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS TO let, with board, at moderate prices, suitable for gentlemen or families; references exchanged. No. 135 West 15th st.

NO. 4 EAST 29TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH and Madison avs.—Handsomely-furnished rooms, with or without private table; also rooms for single gentlemen, with board.

MRS. R. H. JENKINS, NO. 178 MADISON av., has a suite of rooms on second floor to rent permanently, with board; also several on fourth floor for gentlemen.

FIFTH AV., NO. 208—MADISON PARK— Elegant rooms, second and third floors, en suite; private baths, &c.; with or without private table; desirable location. JOHN P. WORSTELL.

ROOMS, EN SUITE AND SINGLE, WITH first-class table and location; references given and required. Inquire at No. 45 East 20th st., between Broadway and 4th av.

A LADY DESIRES ANOTHER TO JOIN her in a limited house-keeping enterprise; must be thoroughly respectable and of refined tastes; furniture desirable. Address ECONOMY, Box 170 *Times* Office.

PARTIES DESIRING ROOMS, EN SUITE OR singly, with or without private table, apply to E. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av. Every house personally inspected.

ONE BLOCK FROM 6TH AV. CARS.—VERY pleasant accommodations for married or single parties; excellent table; terms moderate. Call at No. 5 Leroy st., near Bleecker.

TWENTY-THIRD ST., NO. 165, WEST.—Desirable rooms en suite or singly; first-class table and accommodations; references exchanged. Mrs. STEBBINS.

LARGE, HANDSOME ROOMS, WITH FIRST-class table, can be had at No. 155 Madison av., for families or single gentlemen; prices moderate.

NO. 17 EAST 37TH ST.—PLEASANT ROOMS, en suite or singly, with board; references exchanged.

NO. 153 EAST 27TH ST.—A COMFORTABLE and neatly furnished room to rent to gentlemen without board; private family; desirable location.

NO. 62 WEST 22D ST.—TO LET, HANDsomely-furnished rooms, en suite or singly, on first and second story, with first-class board; references.

NO. 19 EAST 46TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV. AND WINDSOR.—Pleasant rooms, with board, with appointments of private family; references exchanged.

NO. 33 WEST 45TH ST.—HANDSOMELY furnished suite of rooms, with first-class board; references.

NEXT TO GRAND HOTEL.—ELEGANT ACcommodations, with or without board; reference exchanged. No. 36 West 31st st.

NO. 21 EAST 22D ST.—VERY PLEASANT rooms to let, with board, en suite or singly; reference.

A SECOND-STORY FRONT ROOM, FURnished, to let, with or without board, in a private family, to gentlemen only. No. 221 West 13th st.

FIFTH AV., NO. 347.—VERY DESIRABLE rooms, with first-class table; unexceptionable references given and required.

FIFTH AV., NO. 291.—TWO NEW AND HANDsomely-furnished suites of rooms, with private table and comforts of a refined home.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV., with board, handsomely furnished rooms, en suite or singly; house and table first class.

NO. 17 EAST 31ST ST.—MRS. RANDALL, OF 4th av., has handsomely-furnished suites of rooms, with private table.

NO. 34 WEST 32D ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 5TH AV.—Second floor to let, with board; private table if desired.

NO. 23 EAST 46TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—Furnished rooms on second and third floors to let, with board; references.

NO. 8 EAST 30TH ST.—FINE ROOMS AND single rooms to let with board to families and gentlemen; references exchanged.

FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH BOARD, FOR families or gentlemen; French and English spoken. No. 147 West 43d st.

ELEGANT ACCOMMODATIONS, WITH OR without board; references exchanged. No. 23 West 30th st.

THIRTY-FIFTH ST., NO. 109, EAST.—Large rooms, en suite or singly, with board; also rooms for gentlemen.

NO. 18 EAST 41ST ST.—CHOICE ROOMS FOR a large family or party of friends, with unexceptionable board.

NO. 314 WEST 28TH ST.—PLEASANT AND commodious rooms on the second floor, with board, in a private family; references.

NO. 250 MADISON AV.—TWO FINE SUITES OF rooms to let, with private table; house first class.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

PRIVATE STABLE FOR SALE OR TO LET, —Five rooms for coachman; one of the best in the City; possession immediately. YATES, No. 888 6th av., corner 50th st.

FOR SALE VERY CHEAP—EXTRA FINE, NO top, three-quarter, half spring, side bar, light road wagon; Stevens maker; used five times; good as new. PEPPARD'S stable, 14th st., adjoining Lyceum Theatre.

A.—COUPE FOR SALE—COMPLETE—SOLD ON account of owner going to Europe. Call at No. 552 West 22d st.

BOARD WANTED.

PERMANENT BOARD WANTED BY three gentlemen; two connecting rooms; will pay $100 per month; location between 14th and 35th sts., 6th and Madison avs.; private family preferred. Address X. Y., Box No. 151 *Times* Office.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE WANT board for Winter for themselves, baby, and nurse. Address, stating terms and accommodations, M., No. 33 East 24th st.

BOARD WANTED—FOR GENTLEMAN AND wife, at Bergen Point, N. J. Address N. M., Box No. 151 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.

WE OFFER A PLEASANT HOME AMONG the mountains to boarders, through the Fall months; terms, $6 per week. Address H. A. MESSENGER, Peru, Berkshire County, Mass.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER BOARD.—AT THE SOUTH ORANGE Mountain House, one hour from City, on Morris and Essex Railroad, five minutes from depot; house thoroughly renovated and newly furnished; pure mountain air; picturesque drives; all the luxuries of country life; fine stabling; terms moderate. Apply to or address PROPRIETOR, South Orange, N. J.

AT WOODSIDE HOUSE, MORRISTOWN, N. J.—First-class board and very desirable accommodations can be secured for the season or more permanently, by a few families wishing a quiet, genteel place; location unsurpassed for healthfulness and rural beauty. CHAS. G. HAZELTINE, Proprietor.

BOARD AT GLEN RIDGE, CORNWALL, N. Y. —House open until Nov. 1. JAMES G. ROE.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS. BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH

FISK & HATCH,

Bankers,

No. 5 Nassau st., New-York.

U.S. Government Bonds of all issues and denominations bought and sold direct at current market rates, in large or small amounts, to suit all classes of investors and institutions, and for immediate delivery; and all business connected with investments in Government Bonds, transfers of Registered Certificates, exchange of Coupon Bonds for Registered, collection of interest, &c., attended to on favorable terms.

All other marketable Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on Commission; Gold Coupons and American and foreign Coin bought and sold; approved deposit accounts received.

FISK & HATCH.

CHASE & ATKINS,

BANKERS AND BROKERS

NO. 18 BROAD STREET, NEW-YORK.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS SUBJECT TO DRAFT AT SIGHT.

GOLD; GOVERNMENT, STATE, MUNICIPAL, AND RAILROAD SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 21 Broad st., New-York,

Issue Letters of Credit for Travelers,

PAYABLE IN ANY PART OF EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, AND AMERICA.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND MAKE TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OF MONEY ON EUROPE AND CALIFORNIA.

WOOD & DAVIS,

BANKERS,

NO. 31 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.

GOVERNMENT BONDS; STATE, MUNICIPAL, RAILROAD SECURITIES, AND GOLD, BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

C. D. WOOD. S. D. DAVIS.

OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND, No. 71 BROADWAY, ROOMS NOS. 44, 45, AND 46. NEW-YORK, Sept. 7, 1875.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS OF this company, held to-day, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the regular days of paying dividends hereafter shall be on the 15th September and March of each year.

Resolved, That in accordance with the above resolution, a Dividend of Two and One-half per Cent. be declared on the capital stock, payable on the 15th inst., and that the transfer-books be closed on Saturday, the 11th inst., at 2 o'clock, and be reopened on the 16th inst. H. C. HICKS, Secretary.

7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT,

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS, RAILROAD BONDS, CITY RAILROAD STOCKS, ALSO OTHER CHOICE STOCKS AND BONDS, PAYING 10 TO 15 PER CENT., AT VERY LOW RATES,

FOR SALE BY

ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,

STOCK BROKERS AND AUCTIONEERS, NO. 43 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.

N. B.—Choice investment securities our specialty 23 years.

THE FUNDED BONDS OF THE WEST Wisconsin Railway Company are now ready and being delivered by the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, No. 52 Broadway. Bondholders will please send in their coupons and receive bonds for the same. For further particulars in relation to the plan of funding, please communicate with the office of the railway company, No. 84 Broadway.

F. E. TROWBRIDGE, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT CERtificate of Stock No. 18 of twenty shares of the stock of the Jeffersonville, Madison and Indianapolis Railroad Company, issued to and standing in the name of Louis Rehm, Jr., was improperly obtained, and the transfer thereof has been stopped. Any person possessing information in relation thereto will please communicate with

ROOSEVELT & HENRY, Attorneys, &c. No. 76 Chambers st.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS, NO. 18 WALL ST.,

execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1875.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Belden and Tennal Mining Company of Colorado, for the election of five (5) Trustees, will be held at the office of AUGUST HULL, No. 13 William st., on SATURDAY, Sept. 11, inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY'S Seven Per Cent. convertible Sinking Fund Bonds, having twenty-five years to run. Interest payable May and November. A limited amount for sale by WORK, STRONG & CO., No. 36 Broad st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

D. M. SEAMAN.

INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD. NO. 14 PINE ST.

NORTHERN PACIFIC AND OTHER RAILROAD bonds and scrip bought and sold. H. F. NEWHALL & CO., No. 241 Dock st., Philadelphia.

RESTAURANTS.

N. CLARK'S RESTAURANT,

corner Broadway and 13th st.

Regular table d'hote from 5 to 7 P. M.

Including wine, $1.

Everything of the best.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

Proprietor and Manager, Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY.

THE SENSATION OF THE SUMMER.

Mr. Daly has the honor to announce the re-engagement, in consequence of the great success, of the

MEXICAN

JUVENILE OPERA TROUPE!

Senorita CARMEN Y MORON, (eight years of age,) Senorita GUADALUPE, (six years of age,) and twenty-seven charming juvenile artists in Offenbach's chef-d'oeuvre, ROBINSON CRUSOE

Produced with new scenery and costumes and increased orchestra, SATURDAY at 1:30.

POSITIVELY ONLY MEXICAN MATINEE!

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE. EXTRA.

MR. AUGUSTIN DALY begs to announce that his seventh regular season will begin on MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 13, 1875, with the production of A NEW PLAY of vivid human interest, which has been in elaborate preparation for many weeks, and which will be produced with magnificent new scenes and dresses, and with a most important cast.

, The sale of seats for the opening night will commence TUESDAY MORNING, Sept. 7.

PARK THEATRE.

BROADWAY AND 22D ST.

SUCCESSFUL BY A LARGE MAJORITY.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE.

A NEW AMERICAN COMEDY written expressly for them by Mr. B. E. Woolf, in four acts, entitled THE MIGHTY DOLLAR, a romance of modern life at Washington, which will be illustrated by scenery from the brushes of Matt Morgan, Messrs. Caylo and George Heiman.

Mr. FLORENCE as the Hon. BARDWELL SLOTE, from the Cohosh District.

Mrs. FLORENCE as Mrs. GILFLORY, who has long lived abroad.

Other characters by Misses MAUDE GRANGER, ANNIE EDMONDSON, EDITH OSMOND, PEARL EYTINGE, Messrs. FERGUSON, PADGETT, GRANT, WILLARD, VILLERS, BRUTONE, and LANGLEY.

BOX-OFFICE NOW OPEN.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN. TO-NIGHT.

Proprietors..Messrs. APPLEBY

THEODORE THOMAS'

UNRIVALED SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS, THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, Sept. 10, at 8.

SCHAUSPIEL OVERTURE..............................Hofmann
INTRODUCTION AND CAPRICE.................Fr. Brandeis
NORDISH SUITE, No. 1.................................Hamerick
OVERTURE, "Robespierre"................................Litolff
ROMANZE in G, Op. 40................................Beethoven
BACCHANALE, "Tannhaeuser"..........................Wagner
HULDIGUNG'S MARSCH...Liszt
OVERTURE, "Der Freyschuetz"..........................Weber
AIR DE BALLET, "La Guitarra".......Eug. Anthiome
WALTZ, "Wiener Bonbons"................................Strauss
HUNGARIAN MARCH, "Rakoczy"......................Berlioz

Admission, 50 cents; boxes, $1 and $2.

TO-MORROW, (Saturday,) Sept. 11, SCHUMANN NIGHT.

Mr. S. B. MILLS, The celebrated pianist, will appear on this occasion.

NOTICE.

The season will terminate on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 15. On THURSDAY, Sept. 16, Grand Extra Night, Benefit of THEODORE THOMAS.

WALLACK'S. EXTRA NOTICE!

This theatre, thoroughly renovated, WILL OPEN for the FALL AND WINTER SEASON with a NEW PLAY by J. H. Byron, Esq., entitled, OUR BOYS,

the sole and exclusive right to which, for representation in this City, Mr. Wallack has secured by contract with, and payment to, the author.

Full particulars of opening will be duly announced.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor.....................................Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager..Mr. A. M. PALMER

PRELIMINARY SEASON 1875.

HOUSE CROWDED NIGHTLY. FOURTH WEEK AND OVERWHELMING SUCCESS of the engagement of the eminent comedian JOHN T. RAYMOND, in his marvelous impersonation, COLONEL SELLERS, in Mark Twain's American drama, supported by a SUPERB CAST. Every scene used is new, and of the most beautiful description. SATURDAY, Sept. 11, fourth matinee of COLONEL SELLERS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, NO. 624 BROADWAY.

Mr. JOHN F. POOLE.......................................Manager

THE FAMILY THEATRE.

First appearance of the world-renowned gymnasts, THE CARLO FAMILY, WILLIAM, GEORGE, and FREDERICK CARLO, Mlle. AMELIA CARLO; Mlle. FANNIE CARLO; Masters LEOTARD and HARRY CARLO, Miss ADAH RICHMOND, Miss JULIA COVENTRY, &c.

MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2.

GILMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN,

(Late Hippodrome.)

P. S. GILMORE...Conductor

THE MOST MAGNIFICENT GARDEN IN THE WORLD. CONCERT EVERY NIGHT AT 8 O'CLOCK. GILMORE'S BAND OF 100 PERFORMERS. THE GREATEST LIVING CORNETIST, MR. J. LEVY.

MATINEE on SATURDAY, 2 P. M. Serenade Band.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

NEW OPERA-HOUSE, BROADWAY AND 29TH ST.

BIRCH, WAMBOLD, and BACKUS

Received with screams by the beauty and fashion of the City. Seats secured. Matinee SATURDAY at 2.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART,

No. 128 West 14th st., New-York.

Open daily, Sundays excepted, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. MONDAYS and THURSDAYS free.

EXCURSIONS.

DAILY EXCURSION TO ROCKAWAY BEACH.

The steamers AMERICUS and NEVERSINK will make excursions to Rockaway Beach daily, (Sundays included,) leaving as follows:

AMERICUS.

24th st., N. R., 8:30 A. M. and 1:15 P. M.
West 10th st., N. R., 8:45 A. M. and 1:25 P. M.
Barclay st., N. R., 9 A. M. and 1:40 P. M.
Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

NEVERSINK.

9th st., E. R., 8 A. M. and 12:45 P. M.
South 6th st., Williamsburg, 8:15 A. M. and 1 P. M.
Grand st., E. R., 8:30 A. M. and 1:15 P. M.
Pier No. 27 E. R., 8:45 A. M. and 1:30 P. M.
Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9 A. M. and 1:45 P. M.

Returning, boats leave Rockaway at 10:45 and 11 A. M., 4:45 and 5 P. M.

Fare, 35 cents. Excursion tickets, 50 cents.

Return tickets good on either boat.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.

LAST TRIPS OF THE WILLIAM COOK.

This spacious steamer will run to Rockaway every day this week except Wednesday, Sept. 8, and Saturday, Sept. 11, leaving

24th st., North River, at...........................10:00 A. M.
Franklin st., North River, at.......................10:20 A. M.
Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at...........................11:00 A. M.

Leaves Rockaway at 4 P. M.; arriving in the City at 6 P. M.; giving passengers a fine view of the harbor and fortifications, and the luxury of remaining twenty minutes on the Atlantic Ocean and four hours on the finest beach in America.

Tickets for this occasion will be FIFTY CENTS EACH for the round trip, and the tickets of the other boats of this line will be taken.

Music furnished by the celebrated WALLACE'S BRASS BAND.

NEXT SUNDAY two trips as usual.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET

IN THE

TIMES BUILDING.

ON THE SECOND FLOOR.

One office 32x20 feet. One office 32x9 feet.

ON THE THIRD FLOOR.

One office 31x9 feet.

These rooms are desirably located, are in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants.

Apply to GEORGE JONES, *Times* Office.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THEODORE ROSS and L. JAQUELIN SMITH, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by L. Jaquelin Smith in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the twenty-seventh day of September, 1875, at two o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esquire, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 129 Fulton street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the second day of September, 1875.

s3-law3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWIN ROWE, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Edwin Rowe, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the twenty-seventh day of September, A. D. 1875, at twelve o'clock M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.

OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT— Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLARD L. FELT, a bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has applied to this Court for permission to compromise a certain claim held by the bankrupt's estate against Geo. E. Sears, survivor of Sears Brothers, and that the matter will be brought by order of this Court, for a hearing, and proof will be taken thereon, before John Fitch, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 345 Broadway, Tuesday, Sept. 14, at 2 o'clock P. M. All creditors and other persons interested, are hereby notified to appear and show cause, if any they have, why an order should not be passed by this Court, as asked in the petition.—New-York, Aug. 30, 1875. WM. I. MARTIN, Assignee.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. RICHARD III

BARRY SULLIVAN.

ENORMOUS SUCCESS of the GREAT TRAGEDIAN.

3,000

Enthusiastic People Present Every Night.

SECOND WEEK OF MR. SULLIVAN'S ENGAGEMENT.

☞ THIS EVENING (Friday).........RICHARD III.
☞ To-morrow (Saturday)...........RICHARD III.
☞ Saturday Matinée........LADY OF LYONS

, The first appearance of Mr. SULLIVAN in his great part of "Beverly" in THE GAMESTER, will be next MONDAY. Seats may now be secured.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THEODORE WACHTEL,

Europe's greatest tenor, will shortly return to America for a

GRAND OPERATIC TOURNEE

through the United States, in which he will be assisted by a newly organized and most powerful

COMBINATION OF ARTISTS,

Selected from the leading

OPERA-HOUSES OF EUROPE.

The inauguration night of the

GRAND WACHTEL OPERA SEASON,

At the New-York Academy of Music, will be

MONDAY, OCT. 18, 1875.

Musical Director and Conductor....AD. NEUENDORFF.

Further particulars in later advertisements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

KIRALFY BROTHERS............Lessees and Managers

AROUND THE WORLD

A genuine and popular triumph.
Received with unbounded applause.
Overwhelming rush for seats.
Unrivaled artistic constellation.
Never before equaled here.
Deemed absolutely surprising.

The greatest scenic pictures.
Houses crowded to the roof.
Every seat occupied nightly.

Wonderful mechanical effects.
Original and superb costumes.
Rich and costly accessories.
Legitimate comedy and drama.
Delightful evening's entertainment.

BOX-OFFICE OPEN DAILY FROM 8 TO 6.

WALLACK'S.

FOURTH AND LAST WEEK BUT ONE of the celebrated prima donna, MISS JULIA MATHEWS, and the very successful ENGLISH COMIC OPERA COMPANY, who will appear EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE in Offenbach's greatest work, the GRAND DUCHESS.

Miss Julia Mathews as...............The Grand Duchess
Mr. G. H. Macdermott..........................General Boum
Mr. Albert Brennir.....................................Fritz

Grand Duchess Matinée, SATURDAY, at 1:30.

LYCEUM THEATRE. 14TH ST. AND 6TH AV.

FRENCH OPERA BOUFFE, EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE, Offenbach's latest and most successful work, MADAME L'ARCHIDUC.

New costumes, complete appointments, gorgeous and novel mise-en-scene.

GEOFFROY, DUPARC, NARDYNN, DE QUERCY, DUPLAN, in their great rôles.

The whole company of 100 artists in the cast.

GRAND MILITARY REVIEW.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE,

TO-NIGHT, (FRIDAY,)

Benefit and last appearance but one of MR. E. L. DAVENPORT.

MERCHANT OF VENICE AND OLIVER TWIST.

Mr. DAVENPORT as........SHYLOCK and BILL SYKES

SATURDAY MATINEE—OLIVER TWIST.

MONDAY—Mr. HARRY WATKINS In the great patriotic drama, PIONEER PATRIOT; or, THE DAWN OF LIBERTY.

THEATRE COMIQUE. NO. 514 BROADWAY.

Proprietor..Mr. JOSH HART

COMPLETE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

MONDAY, Sept. 6, 1875, every evening during the week, also WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MATINEES, commencing at 2 o'clock,

GRAND RIFLE SHOOTING MATCH between the picked teams, the MULLIGAN and SKIDMORE GUARDS. First appearance of JOHN PENDY.

The sensational local drama of DAY AND NIGHT.

NOW OPEN.

FORTY-FOURTH GRAND NATIONAL EXHIBITION OF THE

AMERICAN INSTITUTE,

2d and 3d avs. and 63d and 64th sts.

WONDERFUL MACHINES! SPLENDID PRODUCTS.

Admission, 50 cents; children, 25 cents.

DARLING'S OPERA-HOUSE,

(Late Bryant's,) West 23d st.

COTTON AND REED'S NEW-YORK MINSTRELS.

EVERY EVENING at 8; SATURDAY MATINEE at 2.

THE TURF.

THE TURF.

PROSPECT PARK FAIR GROUNDS.

THIRD ANNUAL RUNNING MEETING.

THIRD (LAST) DAY SATURDAY, SEPT. 11.

FIRST RACE.—Handicap hurdle race. Two miles. PURSE $400. Closed with eleven entries.

SECOND RACE.—All ages. One mile and an eighth. Winner to be sold at auction. Purse $250. Closed with fourteen entries.

THIRD RACE.—Handicap for all ages. Mile heats. PURSE $400. Closed with eighteen entries.

HORSE CARS FROM HAMILTON FERRY connect with steam cars, landing passengers at park gates in thirty-five minutes from ferry.

KELLY, BLISS & CO., of the Turf Exchange will sell pools every morning and evening at their rooms, and on the track on the days of the races.

Races commence punctually at 3 o'clock.

MUSICAL.

WATERS' NEW SCALE PIANOS—SQUARE, Grand, Upright, and Cabinet Grand—are the best made; wood thoroughly seasoned; touch elastic; tone even, pure, and sweet; singing quality superior; delicacy and power of tone unsurpassed; improvements all modern; warranted for six years. A first-class piano at a reasonable price. Terms easy. Pianos to let until rent money pays for them, as per contract. Send for circulars. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway, New-York. HORACE WATERS & SONS.

A.—FOR RENT—UPRIGHT, SQUARE, AND GRAND pianos of our own make; also, for sale and rent, a number of fine second-hand pianos, in perfect order. WILLIAM KNABE & CO., No. 112 5th av., above 16th st.

PIANO AND SINGING LESSONS IN ALL LANGUAGES.—Mme. SCHUBERT has returned to New-York; terms $50 per quarter. Address No. 60 East 9th st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-York.—J. BUTLER WRIGHT and LIVINGSTON K. MILLER as surviving Executors of and Trustees under the last will and testament of James Bogert, deceased, plaintiffs, against CARL HABEL, Charles Kienzle, and Margaretha Kienzle, his wife, John W. Miller, Elisha Bloomer, Albon Man, Solomon Jessuren, James Mulry, Frederick Riehl, and Philip Dugro, David E. Hawkins, and Franz Keilbach, George Busson, and Eugene A. Fuchs, defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their offices, No. 20 Nassau street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, May 25, 1875.

MILLER, PEET & OPDYKE, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 20 Nassau street, New-York City.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York.—Dated May 25, 1875.

MILLER, PEET & OPDYKE, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

jy16-law6wF

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, SUFFOLK County.—IRA B. TUTHILL, plaintiff, against GEORGE E. HORNE, Elizabeth M. Moffett, Joseph D. Baker, and John W. McGuire, defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant, Elizabeth M. Moffett: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Suffolk, at Riverhead, Suffolk County, New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, at Riverhead, Suffolk County, New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Aug. 23, 1875.

MILLER & TUTHILL, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in the above action was filed in Suffolk County Clerk's office on the 25th day of August 1875. MILLER & TUTHILL, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

s3-law6wF

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JULIEN L. ALLIEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the usual place of business of Henry V. Allien, No. 7 Bond st., in the City of New-York, on or before the seventh day of March next.—Dated New-York, the thirtieth day of August, 1875.

HENRY V. ALLIEN, CHARLES D. SCHMIDT, Executors.

C. BAINBRIDGE SMITH, Proctor for Executors, No. 145 Broadway.

s3-law6mF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of MARTHA P. WURTS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to Jonathan Edwards, Esq., at the office of the Equitable Trust Company, No. 52 William street, in the City of New-York, on or before the ninth day of March next.—Dated New-York, the ninth day of September, 1875.

s10-law6mF* CHAS. P. WURTS, Executor.

TAMAR INDIEN, A LAXATIVE FRUIT lozenge, agreeable to take; specific remedy for constipation and its consequences. E. GRILLON, No. 27 Rue Rambuteau, Paris, depot; CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., New-York.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

NEW BONDS IN THE STOCK MARKET.

THE LATEST SECURITIES ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE LISTS.

The following-named new securities were placed upon the Stock Exchange lists yesterday: Fifteen million dollars of Lehigh and Wilkesbarre consolidated guaranteed mortgage bonds. These bonds are to be issued by the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company for the purpose of funding the company's present indebtedness and retiring or paying their present outstanding bonds. They are of the denomination of $1,000 each, numbered from one to 15,000, dated June 1, 1875, principal payable June 1, 1900; interest seven per cent. per annum, payments to be made quarterly on March 1, June 1, Sept. 1, and Dec. 1 of each year. They are guaranteed by and are placed under the heading of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey.

One million dollars of Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific sinking fund income sixes of 1895. These bonds are to be issued by the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company, and are designed to pay for building fifty miles of additional road west of Sigourney, Iowa. They are to come after the first mortgage bonds, are to be of the denomination of $1,000 each, with coupons bearing six per cent. interest, payable on Aug. 1 and Feb. 1 of each year, principal payable Aug. 1, 1895. A sinking fund of $40,000 per annum, beginning Jan. 1, 1877, is to be set aside to purchase them back, if they can be obtained at par and accrued interest. If not, the fund and interest is to be invested in the mortgage sinking fund bonds of the company, at a price not exceeding five per cent. premium and accrued interest. The company stipulate that if any subsequent mortgage be contracted before the new bonds reach maturity, it shall be made to cover and include this issue.

Thirty-five million dollars of Milwaukee and St. Paul consolidated sinking fund bonds to take the place of the company's first mortgage consolidated bonds, dated Feb. 14, 1874, of the same amount, now on the list, these latter bonds having been declared defective. The new bonds bear date July 1, 1875, are of the denomination of $1,000 each, are numbered from one to 35,000, and pay interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum on Jan. 1 and July 1 of each year. Of the defective bonds $1,039,000 have been issued, and will be exchanged for the new bonds on presentation. Twenty-seven million three hundred and thirty-nine thousand dollars of the new issue have been deposited with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, to take up all outstanding bonds which amount to that sum. The balance of the issue are designed for the purchase of steel rails, to build bridges, and for other permanent improvements of the road.

Seven million five hundred thousand dollars of Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis consolidated mortgage bonds, to be issued by the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railroad Company, with a view to consolidating all the indebtedness of the road and establishing a fund to meet the future requirements of the company. The bonds are to be of the first class, and are secured by a single mortgage on the entire property of the road, a sinking fund trust mortgage deed having been executed to Henry F. Vail and Charles E. Tracey, subject to the redemption of 3,696 old bonds. That number of new bonds for that purpose has been deposited with the United States Trust Company, and twenty-four have been already exchanged. The bonds are of the denomination of $1,000, currency, or £200, gold, each, with coupons attached, payable on June 1 and Dec. 1, in New-York, at the rate of $35, currency, and in London at the rate of £6, gold; principal payable in 1914, unless sooner redeemed by the sinking fund.

THE QUARANTINE INQUIRY.

TESTIMONY OF JOHN W. RITCH BEFORE THE LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE.

Mr. John W. Ritch was examined yesterday before the legislative committee at present engaged in an investigation of the affairs of the Commissioners of Emigration and Quarantine. He testified that he had been architect and engineer of islands Nos. 1 and 2; he had served from Jan. 15, 1866, to April 21, 1871; Dr. Swinburne and Dr. Carnochan were Health Officers during that time; witness designed both islands and superintended their construction; he completed island No. 1, and finished the foundation of the building on island No. 2; the contract for island No. 1 was made with Francis Swift; witness measured the quantity of the material and furnished a certificate to the contractor that the work had been properly done; the rip rap was measured by an inspector on the island, who had been appointed by the Commissioners, and by witness while it was on the scows; the price of the rip-rap was $3 per yard, which he considered low; his belief was that the interests of the public, and all parties concerned would be best served by having the work done by the yard. In all cases, the work should be clearly defined by plans, detailed in the specifications, and then the estimates should be received by the yard, and should be made satisfactory to all parties concerned. "Am I clear enough?" asked witness. "You are clear enough to me," responded Mr. Alvord, "but I don't know that you quite answer public opinion." "—— public opinion," said Mr. Ritch, and then he begged pardon. The first contract, he subsequently testified, was for a stated sum in gross, and contract No. 2 was given out by the cubic yard. Plans and specifications for three islands were made by witness with a detailed statement of the cost of each. These were reported to the Legislature, and an appropriation was received to build two of the islands. Afterward the plans and specifications of island No. 1 were made complete, proposals were advertised for, and the contract was given, he believed, to the lowest bidder. He particularly wished to mention, as a matter unprecedented in the history of State contracts, that in all cases the prices were less than the engineer's estimate. Witness was asked for his opinion in respect to the necessity for a Quarantine Commission, and he stated that he was not competent to express an opinion on the subject. In reference to the effect of the islands on the channel, he thought that they did not cause any injury to it, but on the contrary helped to keep it deep. Mr. Vosburgh stated on the part of the committee that their Sergeant at Arms had been several times at the house of Dr. Carnochan, whose testimony they were anxious to have, but that although they believed the gentleman to be at home, their officer could not communicate with him. After a short executive session the committee adjourned to this morning at 10:30.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD FAST TRAIN TO THE WEST AND SOUTH-WEST.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will on Monday next, the 13th inst., begin running a regular daily fast mail train to Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, and the South-west. It appears that the company some months ago advised the Post Office Department of its readiness to run a fast postal train, not only to Chicago, but to St. Louis and Cincinnati, thus affording the same postal facilities to the South-west as to Chicago and the North-west. It was only on the 27th of August that the department responded to this offer, and then it was understood that the train by the New-York Central Road would commence running on the 13th of September. This gave the Pennsylvania Railroad Company only thirteen working days to build three postal cars and three tender cars, and alter the time-table of its various lines from New-York to Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis, but the company succeeded in building cars, and will have them completed and at Jersey City ready for running the train on Monday, the 13th inst. These cars are large and commodious, handsomely finished, and of entirely new design, requiring almost as much work as a parlor car. The Pennsylvania Company propose to carry passengers on this train over part of their route. They have notified the Post Office Department that the postal cars will be at Jersey City ready for use on the 13th inst. The train will leave New-York at 4:30 A. M.; arrive at Pittsburg at 6 P. M.; Chicago, 6:30 A. M.; Cincinnati, 4:50 A. M.; Indianapolis, 6:50 A. M., and St. Louis, 2 P. M.

CHANGES IN THE ERIE DIRECTORY.

The regular monthly meeting of the Erie Directory was held yesterday morning, Hon. Lucius Robinson in the chair. There were present Messrs. Baltzer, Grant, Guthrie, Johnston, Meyer, Packer, Ramsdell, Robinson, Sloane, and Stebbins. The first business before the meeting was the consideration of the resignation of S. L. M. Barlow as a Director of the road, and Mr. Jewett's recommendation that it be accepted. The resignation was accepted, and Mr. John P. Brown, sugar refiner, of Portland, Me., was elected to fill the vacancy. A telegraphic communication from Marshall O. Roberts from a Vermont watering-place, tendering his resignation as a member of the board, was then laid before the meeting. On motion, the resignation was accepted, and the vacancy created was filled by the election of Mr. J. Lowbee Welsh, of Philadelphia, whose house is a connection of S. & W. Welsh, merchants, of No. 74 Beaver street, in this City. The English committee having made no other nominations, the third resignation received was not acted upon. This is understood to have been that of Louis H. Meyer.

SHAMEFUL ABANDONMENT OF A DEAF MUTE.

Sergt. Ferris, in command of the Police force detailed at the Grand Central Depot, found a young girl wandering about the depot yesterday morning. She was apparently a stranger in the City, and on questioning her the Sergeant discovered that she was deaf and dumb. By means of writing she made known to the officer that her name was Jennie Meyers, that she was fourteen years of age, and an orphan. Her father was dead, and her mother had married a second time. Her stepfather had not treated her well, and, desiring to be rid of her, had sent her from her home, in Prescott, Ontario, to this City in charge of a man named Joseph Chevnet. This man accompanied her as far as Albany, where he left the train, abandoning the unfortunate girl to her fate. The girl was sent to the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, where she was kindly cared for.

THE TAMMANY REVOLT.

MORRISSEY'S FRIENDS AND THE WORKING MEN ON THE WARPATH AGAINST JOHN KELLY—ELECTION OF DELEGATES TO THE STATE CONVENTION.

Three or four hundred hard-fisted working men, residents and voters in the Eleventh Assembly District, met last night at the Germania Assembly Rooms, at Seventh avenue and Twenty-sixth street, to elect delegates representing the Morrissey wing of the Tammany Democracy of that district to the Democratic State Convention. This meeting was organized under the call of the regular Democratic electors of the district, as represented by the Tammany Hall District Association which was elected by the people, and not by that other Tammany Association of this district which was created and appointed by John Kelly and his Committee on Organization after the Committee on Discipline had "expelled" the committee which the people had elected. A rule adopted by the State Committee last year required that all delegations to the State Convention should come to the convention representing the people, and chosen by the people of the district. This association is the only Tammany Hall association or committee so chosen in this district, and will base its claim for the recognition of its delegates by the convention on this point, as established by the State Committee's rules.

The District Convention assembled first, with Stephen H. Turnbull in the chair and George Fenrich as Secretary, and after some brief conference adopted the following resolutions:

Whereas, At the primary elections of the Democratic electors, directed to be held in the Eleventh Assembly District of the City of New-York by the Democratic committee of that district, representatives were elected to choose delegates from said district to the Democratic State Convention to be held at Syracuse on the 16th inst.; and

Whereas, Said representatives, in convention assembled, on the 9th inst., at Germania Hall, corner of Twenty-sixth street and Seventh avenue, in said City, chose Hon. John Morrissey, Hon. Samuel B. Garvin, and Oliver B. Buell as such delegates, and Thomas J. Barr, J. C. Marriott, and James McConnell as their alternates to said convention;

Resolved, That we, the members of the Democratic District Committee of the Eleventh Assembly District, acting with the Democratic electors thereof, in meeting assembled on the said 9th inst., at said Germania Hall, do unanimously ratify and approve of the choice of said delegates and alternates, whom we recognize and regard as the only true and authorized representatives of the Democratic electors of this district to the State Convention, and that we repudiate and consider as insulting and usurpatory the pretentions of any other body or persons to our representation therein.

The convention then adjourned and came before the District Association in the large hall of the building, where a large crowd was assembled, and the meeting was called to order, with Capt. Marriott in the chair. A committee from the convention then appeared and introduced to the meeting John Morrissey, who was loudly applauded. Mr. Morrissey, in response, said he felt flattered by the action of the convention which had just adjourned in selecting him as one of the district delegates to the State Convention, which choice was now to be submitted to this meeting for its ratification. [Applause.] This controversy between himself and Tammany Hall had been going on for two months, and appeared to mainly grow out of the fact that he had expressed himself very freely on the laboring question and some other matters in Tammany Hall, which were displeasing to some of the gentlemen in that organization. [Applause.] Through coercion Tammany Hall had decided that he was no longer a member of that body, and had ignored the people of that district who had elected him and his associates on the General Committee, in which he had, to the best of his ability, represented the people of this district for the past three years. [Applause.] He was not willing and did not propose to be any one man's slave—[applause]—and if he went into slavery at all he wanted to choose his own master. [Applause.] He wanted the patronage to be given to Democrats, and in this respect he had displeased them. [Applause.] He opposed the reduction of the workingmen's wages, and that also displeased them. [Applause.] These were the crimes of which he had been accused, and upon these charges he had been expelled, and for no other reason. At that time he thought he was right and he thought so still. [Applause.] And his position in the matter was simply this: That Tammany and its leaders have got nothing that he wanted. [Applause.] If Tammany Hall should lose in this fight it would lose a great deal, and if this body lost it would lose nothing, as it started in with nothing. [Applause.]

Ex-Commissioner Thomas J. Barr next addressed the meeting, and said it was the duty of every member of the Democratic Party in that district to approve of these resolutions and of these delegates. In supplanting this district committee Tammany Hall had ignored the men who had worked for the party and the rights of the working men. Besides this, Tammany had gone outside of the State and imported Fitz John Porter to make him a task-master over the honest working men of this City. He could truly say, "I was a stranger and ye took me in; naked, and ye clothed me, hungry and ye gave me to eat." Some of these men who had been appointed to Tammany positions were strangers and were taken in; were hungry for office and got it, and were naked of principle but being baptized by Tammany Hall were called Democrats. [Applause.] In conclusion he said John Kelly had served in Congress and distinguished himself there by voting to employ elevators in a branch of the Federal service, which led to the discharge of a large number of working men. Now he was in favor of reducing the laboring men's pay. John Morrissey had also served in Congress, and now he was expelled from Tammany Hall by John Kelly's direction, because he had been a bad Democrat in endeavoring to sustain the laboring man.

Judge Garvin was then introduced to the meeting. He said that he, with many other gentlemen, was firm in the opinion that Mr. Kelly, who was the representative head of the Tammany organization, had no authority to order the reorganization of any Assembly district in the City. That was a matter for the people to consider. It involved a very serious question, which the State Convention would be called upon to decide. He [Mr. Kelly] had no power to order the ejection of John Morrissey, a man who had done so much for the party.

Judge Garvin then said that he had always been a Democrat, and he denied the power of Mr. Kelly—against whom he had nothing to say of a personal character—to expel him from the party. The delegation, headed by Mr. Morrissey, would go to Syracuse and there present their appeal from the Tammany General Committee [applause] to the State Convention, and ask that body to decide which was right. [Great applause.] Judge Garvin then said that he was particularly glad to see such a large meeting before him. He knew that it was composed of true and tried Democrats, who should not be ashamed of their action in standing by their friend who would lead their delegation to Syracuse. [Applause.]

RATIFICATION OF THE DELEGATES TO THE SYRACUSE CONVENTION FROM THE TWENTY-FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

An adjourned meeting of the anti-Tammany Democratic Association of the Twenty-first Assembly District was held last evening at the Masonic Hall, at Madison avenue and Eighty-sixth street. M. H. Underhill occupied the chair, and Dr. Smith acted as Secretary. Among those present were ex-Judge Birdsall, Judge George M. Curtis, and ex-Chief Kingsland, of the Fire Department. The following resolutions were adopted by a unanimous vote:

Whereas, The political organization in the City of New-York known as Tammany Hall has ceased to represent the people or the Democracy of this City; and

Whereas, Owing to that fact and that the leaders of that organization have betrayed the interests intrusted in their hands, and seek only to use their position for enriching themselves and their friends at the expense of the people; and

Whereas, They have broken their plighted faith with the people, and by their course established their antagonism to the principles of true Democracy, good government, and the interests of the working man; and

Whereas, Refusing longer to recognize them, the Democratic voters of the Twenty-first Assembly District have met in convention and elected their delegates to represent them in the Democratic State Convention; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the Democratic voters of the Twenty-first Assembly District, having full confidence in the ability, integrity, and zeal of Hon. Charles Crary, Meyer Stern, and Nathaniel Terpenny to represent us at that convention, do hereby unanimously and heartily ratify the action of our district convention in choosing those gentlemen to represent us at Syracuse.

Short addresses were made by Hon. Charles Crary, ex-Judge Curtis, and others, and the meeting adjourned amid much enthusiasm. The association, which has branch clubs in all the election districts of the Assembly district, already numbers upward of one thousand members, and promises to give the nominees of the "Kelly" faction a close contest. Mr. Crary says that he has been assured on high authority that the Syracuse convention will give the anti-Tammany delegates from this City a fair representation in the convention.

THE SOUTH AMBOY HOMICIDE.

Michael Coleman, the man who was stabbed by Nicholas Kennedy, at South Amboy, N. J., on Wednesday, died yesterday. Some weeks ago Kennedy's wife left him in consequence of ill-treatment, and because he was addicted to drink, and she found refuge in Coleman's house. Four or five days ago she gave birth to a child, from the effect of which she had not recovered, when her husband came to the house intoxicated and ordered her home. Mrs. Coleman remonstrated, but Kennedy insisted and finally became abusive. While they were wrangling Coleman came home, and he also was somewhat under the influence of liquor. Upon being made acquainted with the condition of affairs he ordered Kennedy out of the house and then attempted to force him out. They struggled until they reached the sidewalk, when Coleman, although the weaker man of the two, succeeded in throwing Kennedy. The latter turned over on him, however, and then Coleman caught his antagonist's cheek between his teeth and bit a piece out of it. Maddened with pain and rage Kennedy drew a knife and plunged it into Coleman's body in seven different places, inflicting wounds from which he subsequently died. Kennedy fled and has not yet been captured, although the authorities are making diligent search for him. An inquest will be held.

ROBBERIES UP THE HUDSON.

BURGLARY AT HASTINGS — A GANG OF THIEVES AT PORT CHESTER.

A gang of burglars entered the residence of ex-Coroner Thomas Smith, at Hastings, on Wednesday night, and succeeded in obtaining between $400 and $500 in bank bills, nearly $30 in silver coin, a promissory note for $100, a gold watch and chain valued at $350, a lady's gold watch and chain valued at $300, a valuable pistol, and some other property.

Two, if not more, burglars made a visit to Port Chester, on Wednesday, and immediately proceeded to explore the village. One of the rogues, who was respectably attired, was provided with a handsomely printed card bearing the following superscription: "George V. Lancaster, representing the *Churchman*, No. 713 Broadway, New-York." He called upon a number of prominent residents of Port Chester, and stated that he had been recommended by other well-known citizens to solicit subscriptions for the *Churchman*, and thus succeeded in not only collecting money, but making himself acquainted with the manner in which the doors and windows were fastened. On calling at the residence of Dr. Matthews, and finding that gentleman absent, the stranger endeavored to get the servant to leave the room by asking her to furnish him with writing materials, so that he could write a note for the Doctor, but the servant suspected the object of the visitor and refused his request. An accomplice got an opportunity of inspecting the interior of many dwellings by calling at them as a vender of fancy soaps, perfumery, brushes, &c. The two visited the First National Bank of Port Chester and their scrutiny of the locks of the doors excited some suspicion as to their real character. They also called at the restaurant of Mr. Murdock, and during the temporary absence of the proprietor, managed to rob the till. Mr. Murdock, on discovering the robbery, notified Officer William M. Stillwell of what had taken place, and the two started in pursuit and captured them as they were leaving the residence of the cashier of the bank named. On searching them and their baggage a set of implements used by burglars, also masks, dark lanterns, &c., were found. They were taken to the County Jail and held to answer.

THE ROBBERY RECORD.

Reports of the following thefts were received from Superintendent Walling yesterday: Mr. C. C. Tyler, of No. 121 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, reported that he had been robbed of jewelry valued at $800 by a servant girl who had been in his employ a few days. The servant had been engaged at an intelligence office at Sixth avenue and Twenty-third street. No clue to the dishonest domestic has been obtained.

At a late hour on Wednesday night Patrick Casey, of No. 132 Clinton street, was met at the corner of Grand and Crosby streets by two men, who induced him to accompany them into Spring street, where they robbed him of a silver watch valued at $25 and escaped.

The room of John Hamson, at the boarding-house of William C. Reid, at Springhurst, in the Twenty-third Ward, was entered by some unknown thief and robbed of clothing, &c., valued at $169.

The room of Catharine Murphy, in the tenement-house No. 37 Spring street, was entered by a sneak-thief and robbed of a dress-coat valued at $20 belonging to Thomas Banks.

The cellar of No. 402 Second avenue, occupied by James Rosekrans, was entered by some unknown thieves, a trunk was broken open, and $28 worth of wearing apparel was carried off.

The stable of C. B. Smyth, in the rear of No. 977 Fifth avenue, was broken into by burglars and a trunk containing $100 worth of wearing apparel was carried off.

Paul Montague, of No. 349 East Twentieth street, was robbed of jewelry valued at $115 by a man who had occupied a furnished room at his house.

THE NEWARK EXPLOSION.

Further information concerning the explosion and fire at the Celluloid Works in Newark, Wednesday night, show that only one life was lost. Hugh Carney, a plumber, who was at work in the building at the time of the catastrophe, has not been seen since, nor has he returned home, and hence it is confidently believed that he lost his life. His body has not been recovered. The total loss is now estimated at $160,000, of which the Celluloid Company loses $100,000. They were insured for $58,000 in foreign companies. Dr. Coles, who owned the building, estimates his loss at $30,000, on which there is $10,000 insurance. The loss on building No. 43, which was owned by Mr. Demarest, is fixed at $12,000, on which there is $4,000 insurance. The other losses were: R. S. Onstead, manufacturer of wrought-iron pipe, $2,000; Denny & Co., manufacturers of gas machines, $1,000; The Cornell Manufacturing Company, $2,500, fully insured; McClure, Richardson & Tompkins, $3,000, insured for $1,000; The Bates Manufacturing Company, $400; D. Bryant, livery-stable keeper, $10,000, no insurance; Phillip Meyer, Grover C. Stewart, T. J. Platt, and Mayfield & Rose, $6,000, divided about equally. The walls of the building, which remained standing, were torn down yesterday afternoon, and last night the city authorities employed a gang of laborers to search for Carney's body. They were to work all night if necessary.

JAMES H. NOE'S ASSASSIN.

Superintendent Walling having at last succeeded in obtaining an accurate description of the burglar who murdered Mr. James H. Noe in his store, No. 275 Greenwich street, on Sunday morning, Aug. 22, had the description printed on a large number of postal cards for distribution throughout the country. The official description of the murderer is as follows:

WANTED FOR BURGLARY.—A man, age twenty-four to thirty years; light complexion, light hair, cut short: clean shaved, except small dark side whiskers of about three weeks' growth; may have shaven; five feet five to six in height; stout, fleshy build; full, fat face; light gray mohair coat; supposed to be of Irish parentage.
SUPERINTENDENT WALLING,
No. 300 Mulberry street, New-York.

The Superintendent, becoming convinced of the folly of keeping the matter secret any longer, handed the copies of the card to the reporters yesterday for publication, hoping that the description of the man believed to be the murderer would thus receive as much publicity as is possible. Meantime these cards have been scattered far and wide throughout the country, and the Police authorities of all the chief cities and towns in the United States and Canada have been furnished with them. Superintendent Walling is very reticent in relation to the evidence against the person wanted, but appears confident that if he is captured there is sufficient circumstantial evidence in his possession to secure his conviction. A reward of $1,000 has been offered by Mayor Wickham for the arrest and conviction of the murderer.

RIFLE MATTERS.

The Executive Committee of the National Rifle Association held a meeting yesterday afternoon, Major Gen. Shaler in the chair. The members present were: Col. H. A. Gildersleeve, Col. John Ward, Major Henry Fulton, and Capt. J. G. Story. A communication was read from a member of the National Guard, who lost an arm during the late war, asking permission to use a false arm, also to use the back position when shooting in military matches. The request was granted, and in order to cover all similar cases, a resolution was adopted permitting all members of the National Guard who had lost limbs in the late war to occupy similar positions in military matches. The programme for the Fall meeting occupied the attention of the committee for some time, but was not completed before the hour for adjournment.

The Scottish-American Rifle Club extended a reception to the Irish-American Rifle Club, at the armory of the Seventy-ninth Regiment, last evening. A short time ago a friendly contest took place between the two clubs for a gold medal. The Scottish club were the successful competitors, and last evening Gen. Millen, on behalf of the Irish-American Club, presented the trophy. Col. Marshall, President of the Scottish Club, received the decoration, after which a collation was served to the members and their guests. Toasts were responded to by Col. Marshall and Gen. Millen and Col. Laing. Recitations were given by Messrs. Hardee Clark, Adjt. Murphy, of the Twelfth Regiment, and Mr. D. McPherson. Col. Burton, Mr. Sikes, and Capt. Collins rendered several national songs, and the evening passed in an enjoyable manner.

THE ITALIAN COUNTERFEITING CASE.

The examination in the case in which Joachim Giuliotto and Anthony Cordono are charged with having counterfeit money in their possession, with intent to pass, was resumed yesterday, before Commissioner Osborn. Officers Stewart and McMahon, of the Nineteenth Sub-precinct, testified to the finding of $780 in counterfeit money on the prisoners. The defense was that the accused found the counterfeit money and thought it was good. Assistant District Attorney Foster argued that the circumstances connected with the arrest of the prisoners showed conclusively that they knew the money was counterfeit. Giuliotto was held to await the action of the United States Grand Jury in default of $2,500 bail, and Cordono was remanded for further testimony.

DELINQUENT POLICEMEN.

A number of complaints against policemen preferred by citizens were investigated yesterday by Police Commissioner Smith. Patrolman Patrick W. Rielly, of the Thirty-third Precinct, was charged with having insulted Mrs. McCarthy, a respectable lady, while he was on duty on the north end of the Harlem Bridge, and when her husband asked him for an explanation of his conduct, the officer accused him of being drunk and struck him twice with his club. The testimony in the case fully substantiated the complaint, and the case was referred to the board. Patrolman John Crook, of the Seventh Precinct, was complained of for having arrested Arthur O'Hagau, of No. 74 Henry street, without just cause. It appears that O'Hagan picked up a cat in the street at about 1 o'clock on the morning of the 1st inst., and when he got to the corner of East Broadway and Rutgers street, two men claimed the cat. A dispute arose, whereupon Officer Crook came up and arrested him, and allowed his assailants to depart. This case was also referred to the board for decision.

THE WESTCHESTER FAIR.

ADDRESSES BY JOHN JAY AND JOHN O'CONNOR POWER.

The attendance at the fair of the Westchester County Society of Agriculture and Horticulture, which was opened at White Plains on Tuesday, averaged between three and four thousand persons. At 1:30 o'clock P. M. Mr. Elliot C. Cowdin, President of the society, introduced Hon. John Jay, who, after returning his thanks for a cordial greeting from the audience and for the honor of an invitation from the Board of Managers, complimented the society on the gratifying exhibition of horses and stock, of fruit, flowers, vegetables, grain, agricultural implements, and machines. In speaking of the excellence of American institutions he quoted from the great diplomatist, Baron de Hubner, a contrast between European and American democracy, strikingly in favor of this country. The most practical European statesmen with which he [the speaker] had the good fortune to deal, expressed similar views of American character and institutions, without the clearness of their vision being at all blinded by the exceptional corruption, however stupendous and startling, which has done so much to impair American prestige, to arrest American credit, and to subject its people to national humiliation, especially when it appeared in official form at Vienna, claiming to represent at the Universal Exposition the dignity of the Government and the culture of the Republic. It is, the speaker continued, to this spirit of advancement, which originally inspired our institutions and which our institutions in turn so strikingly encourage, that we owe the agricultural societies which, like this association, bring us together, without regard to religious creeds or political preferences, in a common effort for the common good. It is not simply that our fields may be better tilled, and made to yield a larger return, but that the agriculture of our great American farm may be worthy of the American people, and that the agricultural classes which form the bulk of our population may advance step by step, sharing the advantages that follow new discoveries and new institutions in agricultural science. Our Republic, like the Roman daughter, helps to sustain the parent nations of whose historic past our ancestors were a part, and among whom we still count our kith and kin. The demand for our corn and provisions bids fair to increase from the military policy which on the Continent is converting nations into armies, and withdrawing so large a number of agriculturists from the work of production, to play, with pomp and circumstance, and siege and carnage, the game of war. At Vienna the premium for superior execution, which, for the harvest of death, was awarded to the cannon of Krupp, was justly accorded for our better harvest to American reapers. The census, by its agricultural schedules, gives us some idea of the great rural industry on which chiefly depends our national prosperity, and in an increasing degree in the life of the world.

Our improved acres, which in 1850 numbered 115,000,000, rose in 1860 to 163,000,000, and in 1870 to 188,000,000. The cash value of our farms in 1850 was $3,271,000,000; in 1860, $6,645,000,000, and in 1870, $9,262,000,000, having all but trebled in twenty years. So the value of our farming implements and machinery, which in 1850 was $151,000,000, was in 1870 $336,000,000, and the value of our live stock in 1850, $544,000,000, was in 1860 $1,089,000,000, and in 1870, $1,525,000,000. The Commissioner of Agriculture declares that but a fifth part of the United States is mapped into farms, that of this farm area but a fourth is mowed or tilled, and that the average return per acre could be doubled. It was recently stated in the British Parliament that while the rental of land in Ireland had doubled during the previous hundred years and that of England had tripled, the rental of Scotland had multiplied six times during the same period. This was attributed to the superior school system of Scotland and to the skill and enterprise which it had fostered among the people. When the same intelligence which is exhibited in other businesses shall govern the agriculture of this country—and it demands of this intelligence an equal share to enable us to bend the forces of nature and art to complete our dominion over the earth—our broad continent may be equal to all demands to be made upon it in the future by our own people and the rest of mankind. In this work this society is taking a part worthy of the conspicuous position, the wealth, the intelligence, and the historic memories of the County of Westchester.

In concluding Mr. Jay expressed his regret at the absence of Vice President Wilson, whose name, he said, would live the symbol of sterling sense and unsullied patriotism.

Mr. Cyrus W. Field in a brief address introduced Mr. John O'Connor Power, Member of Parliament for County Mayo, Ireland, who said, among other things, that he could honestly say that ever since the flag of the Republic had been first unfurled down to the present hour Ireland had been on the side of America. It rejoiced at all its victories; it rejoiced when Washington received the sword of Cornwallis, and when the fall of Richmond brought back assurances of peace once more to the country.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Rev. Richard Temple, of Troy, is at the Westminster Hotel.

Will Carleton, the poet, of Michigan, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Sheriff C. A. Le Blanc, of Montreal, is at the Grand Central Hotel.

Hon. DeWitt C. Littlejohn, of Oswego, is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Pay Inspector George L. Davis, United States Navy, is at the Grand Hotel.

Judge John L. Talcott, of the New-York Supreme Court, is at the Gilsey House.

Juan del Valle, President of the Bank of Havana, is at the St. Denis Hotel.

Congressman W. H. Barnum and Pliny Jewell, of Connecticut, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Gen. S. C. Armstrong, of Virginia, and Surgeon Edward Kershner, United States Navy, are at Barnum's Hotel.

Ex-Senator John P. Stockton, of New-Jersey, and Mayor C. W. Hutchinson, of Utica, are at the New-York Hotel.

Bishop T. A. Jaggar, of Southern Ohio; Henry A. Tilden, of New-Lebanon, N. Y., and ex-Senators A. W. Palmer, of Amenia, and L. L. Lewis, of Buffalo, are at the Windsor Hotel.

ERIE HOCUS-POCUS—ENCOURAGING FOR MESSRS. BARLOW & CO.

From the London World, Aug. 25.

Erie.—There seems a disposition to regalvanize the shares of this company. The fact is the collapse came too suddenly, and many sharp financing gentlemen on both sides of the Atlantic find themselves with far too many shares on their hands to please them. The price is maintained in order to enable these worthies to sell their shares, but it is a nominal one, and any large sales would be impossible. Under these circumstances a committee has been formed in New-York to protect the shareholders and to replace the present Directors by new men. This means that, on the old plea of reform, Americans wish to accommodate English investors with a few shares. We confess that we have no great confidence in the Bondholders' Committee, since Sir Cecil Beadon, K. C. S. I., the Chairman of the Crédit Foncier, was good enough to explain that its existence was owing to him, as his company hold Erie securities, and wish to sell them at an advance upon the present price. But no sooner was a bondholders' committee formed than half a dozen gentlemen met together in a room and called themselves a shareholders' committee. We should be exceedingly glad to know how many shares this latter committee represents. It put forth a circular asking all shareholders to confide to it their shares, together with sixpence per share. How many sixpences did this appeal produce? There are a number of meddling muddling people who are always forming themselves into committees to look after their neighbors' property. As a rule, the proceeding begins and ends in a subscription for the committee.

We are far from grudging Sir Edward Watkin the £8,000 which he receives for his trip to America, more particularly because none of this money comes out of our pocket, and we sincerely hope that the sea voyage may do him, his son, and his Secretary, who accompany him, good; but to suppose that he can really be of any service in the double capacity of a representative of the second mortgage-holders, and a representative of the shareholders, is folly. The railroad, at the best, can only earn sufficient to pay interest on its debts, and it appears very improbable that it will ever earn enough to do this. When the shares were above 40, and Mr. Jewett, the President, was indulging in imaginative résumés of profits, we said to holders, "Sell." We give them the same advice now. They may rest assured that committees cannot convert a rotten egg into a fresh one. If holders get $1 for their shares, it is $1 more than they are worth.

IMPRISONMENT OF GERMAN BANKERS.

Two bankers, named Willmersdoerfer, at Augsburg, have been sentenced to four and three years' imprisonment respectively for defrauding the so-called Brown Sisters, a union of unmarried women for the purpose of prayer and good works. Two years ago the Sisters drew the first prize of 175,000 florins in the Bavarian State Lottery. The bankers offered to get the money for them, but instead of handing them specie they delivered Austrian paper money, which was then twenty-three per cent. below par. They produced, moreover, only 164 notes for 1,000 florins each, pretending that they had forgotten the other eleven, whereupon the Sisters told them to keep the latter for their trouble. On the death of their Superior recently, the Sisters broke up the society and divided the property. Dissensions arose in the course of the distribution, and some of the sisters called in the services of lawyers. The result was that the fraud was discovered. The case has made no little sensation.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The third competition for the *Turf, Field and Farm* challenge badge will take place at Creedmoor to-morrow.

W. L. Ormsby, Jr., will address the New-York Liberal Club to-night on the subject of "The Modern Democritus, or the Laughing Philosopher."

Among those who called upon Mayor Wickham yesterday were the Mayor of New-Haven, ex-Commissioner Isaac Bell, and Commissioner Fitz John Porter.

William Connell, aged twenty-eight, of No. 434 East Fifteenth street, an employe of the Department of Docks, was drowned at the foot of West Houston street yesterday.

Thomas Friend, arrested for keeping a policy shop in Seventh avenue, died in the Tombs yesterday from delirium tremens. Coroner Eickhoff will hold an inquest in the case.

The attention of the Fifteenth Precinct Police is called to the disgusting conduct of the inmates of No. 121 Bleecker street. Numerous complaints are being made by residents in the vicinity.

The following subscriptions to the Centennial stock have been received by ex-Gov. Bigler: Bank of New-York, $1,500; Mechanics' Bank, $1,000; Metropolitan, $2,000; Third National Bank, $500; United States Express Company, $2,500.

Officer William J. Beard, of the Fifteenth Precinct, accused of having caused the death of Bella Jones, whom he had arrested, by brutal treatment, was bailed in $2,000 by Coroner Eickhoff yesterday, William Campbell, of No. 62 South Fifth avenue, becoming his surety.

Deputy Coroner Marsh made a post-mortem examination yesterday in the case of Joseph Seiger, who was beaten to death on Friday with a cart-rung in front of No. 38 Ferry street, by Joseph Gartlin, who escaped. The examination showed that death resulted from compression of the brain and fracture of the skull.

A special meeting of the Associated Pioneers of the Territorial Days of California will be held at the Sturtevant House, on Monday evening next, to give an expression of their feelings of sympathy for the misfortunes which overtook the late William C. Ralston, of San Francisco, to whose energy and industry California is indebted for much of her present prosperity.

In the matter of Herman Wittkowski, arrested last week to answer a charge of taking from the Post Office and opening a valuable letter addressed to Julius Opprover, the examination was closed before United States Commissioner Osborn yesterday afternoon, and on motion of David Leventritt, counsel for the accused, the prisoner was discharged.

A. Macdonald, General Manager of the London and Kansas Land and Colonization Association, limited, was a passenger by the National steamer Canada, and is staying at the Stevens House. The object of his visit is to complete the purchase by his company of a tract of land, comprising forty-two square miles, from the Kansas Pacific Railway, and to make arrangements for its settlement by English and Scotch farmers of capital.

The regular monthly meeting of the Union League Club was held last evening in the club-house corner of Madison avenue and Twenty-sixth street. The meeting was entirely devoted to routine business, and the session concluded with a collation. Among those present during the evening were J. H. Choate, A. T. Stewart, S. H. Wales, Hon. W. Orton, Sinclair Tousey, Levi P. Morton, J. S. Schultz, A. H. Laflin, J. H. Bailey, and H. Fish, Jr.

BROOKLYN.

"Boss" McLaughlin came home from Lake George yesterday, to run the Democratic primaries, which take place to-night.

Coroner Simms held an inquest yesterday on the body of John Healey, aged forty-two, who died on Wednesday of sunstroke. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the facts.

Mayor Hunter has refused to sign the requisition for $2,000 to be used in relaying 500 feet of the Fourth street sewer, on the ground that if the work is necessary, there is sufficient money in the sewer repairs fund to pay for it.

Abraham Henry, of No. 270 Flushing avenue, was taken to the City Hospital last evening, suffering from hemorrhage of the nose and mouth, resulting from internal injuries received on Sunday while fighting with John Barret and Martin Kilfoyle. The Police are looking to Barret and Kilfoyle.

Detective Francis B. Reed was dismissed from the force yesterday by the Police Commissioners, because he arrested a man in New-Jersey when directed not to do so by a Sergeant of the Seventh Precinct, to which he was attached. The charge was that the officer violated the laws of the State of New-York in making the arrest.

John Berch, the cooper who assaulted Robert Harris, a fellow workman, with an adze, at the foot of Gold street, on Wednesday evening, was committed yesterday, by Justice Morse, to await the result of the injuries inflicted on Harris. Berch was arrested by Officer Rogers, of the Second Precinct, at No. 178 Monroe street, New-York.

Patrick Doyle, a laborer, was committed by Justice Riley yesterday on a charge of throwing his wife, Mary Doyle, out of the second story window of their residence, at No. 58 Franklin avenue. The woman sustained internal injuries by the fall which may prove fatal. Doyle, who is an habitual drunkard, was under the influence of liquor when he threw his wife out of the window.

LONG ISLAND.

A convention of the Queens County Prohibitionists is called to meet in Hempstead on Friday, the 17th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of nominating candidates for county officers and taking other preliminary measures for prosecuting the campaign in favor of temperance, in politics, this Fall.

The gold badge of the Rod and Rifle Association, of Jamaica, changed hands on Wednesday afternoon, when the second contest for its possession took place. It passed out of the possession of Mr. William S. Elmendorf, who was its first winner, into that of Mr. George H. Creed, the President of the association.

A match between William King, of Jamaica, and Bogardus is to take place at Deerfoot Park, in about two weeks. The match is for $1,000, each to shoot twenty-five single and twenty-five double birds, and each to handle the trap for himself. A forfeit of $250 a side has already been put up, the whole sum to be made good as soon as the preliminaries have been arranged.

On Sunday, the 12th inst., the following clergymen will preach in the Grace M. E. Church at Bay Ridge, Long Island: At 10:30 A. M. Rev. W. P. Corbitt, of New-York; at 3 P. M., Rev. Dr. Duryea, of the Classon Avenue Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, and at 7:30 P. M., Rev. Charles M. Griffin, of the Nostrand Avenue M. E. Church, Brooklyn. The church edifice was opened for public worship for the first time yesterday, on which occasion sermons were preached in the afternoon and evening by Rev. W. R. Davis, of the Simpson M. E. Church, Brooklyn, and Rev. S. H. Platt, of the De Kalb Avenue Church, Brooklyn.

NEW-JERSEY.

Frank Barnum, aged seven years, fell into the Passaic River from De Witt's wharf, in Newark, on Wednesday evening and was drowned. The body was recovered, and County Physician Dodd gave a permit for burial.

A boy named Donnelly, aged nine years, who resided with his parents on Pine street, Lafayette, was struck by a locomotive and instantly killed, yesterday morning, while gathering coal on the track of the New-Jersey Central Railroad. The remains were taken to his home.

The census returns fix the population of Hudson County at 163,017. Of this number Jersey City has 109,243; Hoboken, 24,766; Bayonne, 5,836; Harrison, 4,768; Kearny, 1,401; West Hoboken, 5,219; Town of Union, 4,676; North Bergen, 3,928; Union Township, 2,580; Weehawken, 602.

A project is on foot to hold a State Sanitary Convention, in which every section of the State will be represented, in Newark on Oct. 13. The designated object of the convention is to consider the best means for preserving and promoting the health of all the cities and towns in the State, and for consultation as to the measures to be adopted to prevent the occurrence or spread of disease.

The inquest in the Strank case was resumed yesterday afternoon, at the Court-house in Newark, before Coroner Osborne. The only witness examined was Dr. Coles, who testified that he had made a post-mortem, and who gave it as his opinion that death was caused by strangulation, and that the woman had herself committed the deed. After a few minutes deliberation the jury rendered a verdict of suicide.

THE HOOSAC TUNNEL.

The Boston *Journal* has the following in reference to work at the Hoosac tunnel: "The enlargement of the little tunnel, to meet the requirements of the increased travel, was begun March 1, and it is hoped to finish the work in two months more. The objects of the undertaking are to lower the grade eight feet, to widen the roadway so as to accommodate two tracks, and to alter the direction in order to lessen the sharp curves of the road at both approaches. The new tracks will curve slightly through the tunnel, and the curves at the entrances will be reduced. The new width at the level of the tracks will be twenty-four feet, an increase of ten feet. The length of the tunnel is 370 feet. The débris is taken seven or eight miles down the road and used for rip-rapping. The rock is mica slate and needs no arching. The Governor and Council are about closing another contract with B. N. Farren to continue the work on the big tunnel under the appropriations of the last Legislature. The old and new contracts together amount to about six hundred thousand dollars. The work is progressing at the rate of about 275 feet a month, and consists of enlarging, both in width and height, and arching with brick where the stone is soft and liable to fall. Mr. Farren found the bore twenty-four feet wide and twenty feet high, and leaves it thirty feet wide and twenty-three high. The work will probably be done in about a year from now, it being expected that the new appropriation will finish it up."

SENATOR WRIGHT ON THE FINANCES.

Senator Wright made his first speech of the campaign in Iowa, at Hillsboro, Henry County, on Saturday. He showed how much his State and the nation have prospered under Republican rule, and then proceeded to an elaborate discussion of the issues of the canvass. Coming to the financial question and a consideration of the good faith of the nation, he said:

"Now, as an original proposition, it may be known to some of you, for I have never attempted to disguise it, that I prefer the greenback to the national bank circulation. That is to say, I would prefer a uniform paper circulation, and that this should be issued by and have pledged directly for its ultimate redemption the faith and property of the entire nation. So, too, I have not, as you may know, been among the most earnest and sanguine in fixing an early or any day for resumption. But, in common with every citizen in this land, as, I trust, I believe in common honesty and in preserving the pledged faith of the nation as of individuals. The nation no more than the individual can afford to repudiate its pledged faith, and with my consent it never shall, by my vote, for the short time yet remaining to me to represent this good State in the national councils. In 1864 this Government needed money. It was trembling in the balance for its very life. Every true patriot felt it to be his duty to strain every nerve, use all lawful and necessary means to serve and save the nation in its great emergency. A part of the means to be used, and as we shall see actually used, was to give every possible assurance by legislation and otherwise to the holders of our securities—securities then greatly depreciated, and our credit 'shaking in the breeze;' that the currency issued should never exceed a maximum amount, and that steps should in due time to be taken for its redemption. Accordingly, in that year, your representatives, men representing, as I believe, the patriotic and loyal heart of this nation, by appropriate legislation, made a solemn pledge to our creditors, that the whole amount of greenbacks to be issued should never exceed four hundred millions, and in 1869 it was further declared, to meet the effect of the mad and frenzied Pendletonian theory, that 'the faith of the United States is pledged to the payment in coin or its equivalent, of all its obligations known as United States notes,' and the public pledge solemnly made, to make provision at the earliest practicable period for the payment of these notes in coin. Now, that's your pledge; for it is the pledge of this grand and, as I believe, honest nation, and, therefore, yours. To violate that pledge by doubling the issue of the United States notes would be a wrong to every man in the land, to every holder of the notes, to every pensioner who lives not upon the bounty of the Government, but in receipt from month to month of what is his honest due, to every soldier who served his country, to every one who furnished us means when we relied upon our credit alone, when to withhold was national death. And above all would sink the Government itself in the scale of morals, and evidence a bad faith, which would forfeit us the respect of the civilized world now, and any hope of aid in the future, however dire our necessities. That debt, every dollar of the debt contracted for the preservation of the national unity, is sacred, 'sacred as the grave of a soldier,' and I know neither the people of Iowa, nor honest people anywhere, are prepared, from party clamor, or by appeals to their supposed avarice, or prejudices against 'bloated bondholders' or dishonest army contractors, to repudiate in any form, or in any guise, this debt, or violate this pledged faith."

THE LATE MORMON PRESIDENT SMITH.

The Salt Lake *Herald* gives a long sketch of the late Mormon "President," George A. Smith, whose death has recently been announced. He was a cousin of Joseph Smith, and was one of the pioneer settlers in Salt Lake City. The *Herald* says: "President Smith was a man of great ability, possessing a master mind. His characteristics were sterling honesty and unfaltering integrity. He labored faithfully, and with all his energy, for the advancement of the cause he had embraced. He was generous to a fault, and kind to the poor—by whom he was much liked—always seeking opportunities for doing good and bettering the condition of his fellow-man. In everything that he undertook he was truly in earnest, which fact is evidenced by his whole career. He was plain in his mode of living, opposed to extravagance, and was a firm advocate of that kind of religion which teaches that the more heaven one makes on earth, the higher will be his exaltation in the great hereafter. He has left a name and a fame of which his comparatively large family may well be proud."

Two years ago he gave some directions for his funeral, wishing to be buried in a coffin made of red pine or other mountain wood, plain but well made, and much larger than his natural size. He also said: "At the funeral I should like to have either the fifteenth chapter of First Corinthians, or the vision in the Book of Covenants, or an appropriate extract from the Book of Mormon, read. A few remarks by the Bishop of the ward, or some of the elders, exhorting the audience to faith and good works, such as would be calculated to impress my children and friends with the importance of keeping the commandments of God, and such as would extend comfort and consolation to the minds of the living, would be in accordance with my wishes. Let those who attend the funeral do so in clean attire, such as they would wear to meeting on other occasions."

BUSINESS IN BOSTON.

The Boston *Advertiser* of the 9th inst. says: "Even as matters are now, our business interests are fairly prospering, and the signs of the times are encouraging. In the dry-goods line business has taken a start, and the demand, which seems to be spontaneous, and a natural outgrowth from the necessities of the country, bids fair to be continuous. In woolens the prospect is bright for new goods, although the high cost of the wool which entered into the manufactured stock now on the market may leave but small profits to the manufacturers, at present prices. In the shoe and leather trade there is a very satisfactory business already in progress, and the shipments to the South have been large and varied. New buyers have found their way to our markets, and, as a consequence, shipments have been made recently to many points never before reached by our dealers. This increase in the Southern trade is a gratifying indication of the improved condition of affairs in that section."

A CHICAGO JURY.

It is a suggestive story that the Chicago *Tribune* tells in these few words: "A lawyer in this city brought suit in a Justice Court not long since on a clear and honest claim for $60. The defendant's attorney trumped up a false counter-claim, and the conscientious jury brought in a verdict of $150 against the plaintiff. The latter's lawyer remonstrated with the constable who had selected the jurors, and more than hinted at foul play. The constable stated the case, with refreshing frankness, in these words: 'I told Mr. So-and-so [the plaintiff] that he could have a jury to suit him for $5; he wouldn't give me a cent, and I got up a jury for the other side.' Thus a man who declined to pay a constable a bribe of nearly ten per cent. of his whole claim lost his suit, and, had not a Superior Court overruled the verdict, would have had to pay $150 which he did not owe. It is our boasted jury system which makes this sort of thing possible."

RICE IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Georgetown (S. C.) *Times* of the 2d inst. says: "The rice harvest has fairly commenced, and in a week will be general, except, perhaps, high up the Peedee, where the water may for a few days interfere with the plans of the planters. The harvest has opened propitiously, as the weather is very fine. At the same time myriads of rice birds are making their appearance, which will materially lessen the crop. No one except a sufferer can possibly estimate the damage which they do in their hasty but destructive visits to our rice fields."

KNOX has introduced his Fall style of gentlemen's HATS, and its striking beauty elicits universal commendation. It is procurable at No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton st., No. 533 Broadway, and in the Fifth Avenue Hotel.—*Advertisement.*

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Canima, for Bermuda.—Dr. W. Leckie, S. T. Nelmes, C. F. Allen, Miss Allen, Dr. Smith, D. P. Outerbridge, Miss Peniston, G. Doane, Mrs. G. Doane, R. A. Young, John Harnett, Mrs. G. W. Castner, Miss Thompson, A. R. Thompson, Miss Peniston, M. Rogan, B. Williams.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

FROM EUROPEAN PORTS.

In steam-ship Utopia, from Glasgow.

Henry H. Browne,
John Bennett,
C. W. Brooks,
H. Blackburn,
Miss C. D. Browning,
D. S. Coleman,
Miss H. E. Caryl,
Thomas Cook,
J. A. Clinch,
Miss Alice A. Cameron,
Thomas F. Dillon and wife,
John Dillon,
Thomas L. Davies and wife,
Miss Lillian M. Davis,
William Duncan and wife,
Edward Day,
S. J. Day,
B. H. Dixon,
John Liddon,
John Murdock and wife,
George Mahon,
George Magee and wife,
Rev. J. G. Oakley,
R. W. Moore,
Rev. C. A. Moore,
Mrs. Mary C. McEwan,
Miss Amelia McEwan,
James R. Nairn,
Miss J. E. Gray,
John Porteous,
Rev. A. Ericson,
W. F. George,
Mr. Goodrich and wife,
W. P. Guudry,
W. E. Gunning,
William Harrison,
Charles Holford,
James Ham and wife,
Andrew Jardine and wife,
Miss Margaret E. Jardine,
Thomas Jardine,
David F Jamieson, wife, and child,
J. Isbel and wife,
Miss F. A. Kelly,
H. G. Kelsey,
Benjamin Lodge and wife,
T. C. Russell,
James Ross,
A. J. Randall and wife,
Miss Steel,
Joseph Soxley and wife,
Dr. Sanderson,
Albert Spilogett,
A. Turner,
Miss J. Vogt,
Minnie Warren,
A. J. Waugh,
W. W. Wiseman,
James Wallace,
John Porteous and wife,
Miss Maggie Porteous,
Miss J. W. Platt,
Miss Julia Porter,
Mrs. C. Paul,
Miss Ada Rouget,
John R. Regnell,
Lafayette Woodward,
Mme. Pons and son,
Miss Anne Haggerty,
Mrs. James Anderson and son,
Mrs. Randall,
John McDonald.

In steam-ship Canada, from London.

Mrs. J. W. Williams and son,
P. Kavanaugh,
Mrs. Bosse and three children,
Miss Kate Daniels,
Mrs. and Mrs. R. W. Gladding,
Mrs. H. D. Jones and two children,
Miss M. Warren,
Miss M. A. Armstrong,
Edward Redmond,
T. W. Beal,
R. Van Nest,
I. M. Willett,
R. H. Cunningham,
I. A. Williams,
B. Duffin,
W. H. Whitehead,
W. J. McDermott,
Frederick Druce,
Dr. G. E. Benson,
I. B. Wells,
Benjamin Collins,
George L. Hatcher,
Louis Newberg,
Miss W. Brooks,
Miss N. Pecker,
Miss A. Coghlin,
Miss S. Gilchrist,
Mrs. and Mrs. W. Gallagher and daughter,
Captain and Mrs. Daniels and four children,
Mrs. Crane and two children,
Mrs. E. Gill and five children,
Miss A. Byron,
Miss M. Vitsham,
James A. Perry,
E. C. Bella,
A. Macdonald,
I. Block,
H. C. Whipples,
George Preston,
S. I. Morton,
R. H. B. Killick,
J. L. Cooper,
C. Bruns,
George Soe,
Master A. Godfrey,
H. Hall,
R. H. White,
Tito Celleni,
Miss Marcia,
Miss M. Hall,
Miss M. Gilchrist,
Miss M. Jewett,
Miss M. Howard.

FROM OTHER PORTS.

In steam-ship Colon, from Aspinwall.—Dr. Frederick H. Sturges, Dr. R. C. Persons, Dr. Charles A. Jugfried, G. L. Davis, Charles Davis, O. G. Knight, Lieut. John D. Smyser, John Hogan, G. W. Willets, J. A. Ring, W. B. Mason, Mr. Wexel, Alexander Mack, Mrs. C. H. Maccoon and child, Walter Baker, A. Guizolo, wife, and three children, Manuel Jamayer, W. A. Thomburg and wife, R. D. Thomburg, N. B. Gregg, Miss Mary Purdy, Hannah Sears, Emily Boardman, Samuel McClure and wife, Eugene LeCour and brother, Miss Downing, Mrs. D. W. Henry and child, Mrs. Berry and child, Gen. James Thorington and wife, Mrs. Jack Thorington, Miss Annie Thorington, Miss Maggie Thorington, Charles Frank, William A. Green, O. A. Dodge, Samuel Peake, H. H. Gerin, C. Espinal, John Campbell, W. Weisson, J. Davis, Martin Tanner, Mrs. Coblentz, J. P. Farer, A. Brand and Brother, A. Fisher, Milo H. Richard, F. Butler, W. L. McEwan, J. W. Petrie, son, and daughter, C. P. Rode, A. E. Wellmore, William Regnant, Roger C. Gear, W. J. Thompson, H. A. Skinner, H. S. Lord, George Boutron, John Carr, F. H. Friends, J. Morris, D. McGinley, J. Walters, J. Wilson, James Crouch, William McClure, H. L. Hyatt, James Baker, A. Brown, William Conrey, Tim Leary, A. Murphy, R. J. Tucker, C. Dorsey, P. Lannigan, J. Teninhan, M. D. Rust, H. C. Cook, E. Buscire, Margaret Black, Jos. Duncan, T. Coughlan, Isaac Hall, C. Hare, Mrs. Eliza Jenkins and two children, W. S. Bell, J. H. Dean, William Hughes, M. Morris, J. Mulligan, J. Hunteep, Benjamin Lee, R. McGovern, William Haley, John Hayes, A. Benson, William Beasley, Peter Farley, E. McHale, J. McShane, J. Williams, W. Adams, R. Anderson, John Toye, C. O'Sullivan, T. Cullum, John Conway, Bruce McKenway, T. Spitzene, Margaret Keerd, James W. Mason, G. Boupanah, Franc. Grusie, F. Gloschve, James Aver and brother, John Caveley, M. Danagriel, B. Peraldo, B. Tauntala, Henry Duffy, James Holman, Samuel Blossett, D. Hunt, Otto Rogers, G. Gartle, William Thiel, Henry Schmidt, A. Luhunkirk, W. W. Wessels, James Cooper, George Cheeseman, Joseph Terian, Samuel Taylor, Thomas Campian, P. Eagin, Thomas Thornton, James Coghlan, John Cornish, George Loretz, John McNally, J. Thompson, John Cully, J. Hamlen, Henry Quarpe, B. Rogers, J. W. Watson, G. W. Blake, W. A. Arthur, Daniel Colwell, A. W. Barrett, P. Clark, A. Walmsley, John Stewart and wife, H. Henscheldt, A. Wolbke, P. Conley and wife, M. Burke, Charles Fink, R. Higgins, Thomas Noonan, George McKay, J. Williams, J. Lawson, J. Leary, A. A. Curtis, Robert Scott, John Sims, A. Weizlozie, John Burney, James Castile, George Taft, M. P. Coggswell, L. Fisher, R. McKillops, E. McCormack, Thomas Murphy, F. Evats, P. Hess, J. McCollogh, J. Saulters, Miss Huck, James Cole.

In steam-ship Claribel, from Laguayra, &c.—Ramon Leon, Ramon Toledo, Juan B. Anderson, Eduardo Suzarte, E. T. Parra, J. V. Urdanetta, Leopold Sanchez, Pedro Galey, Mr. and Mrs. Dutton, Bishop Holly and two sons, L. Hypolite, Jules Elizee, Antonio Mallett, Hugo Heberline.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....5:36 | Sun sets....6:17 | Moon sets..12:28

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook...3:01 | Gov. Island...3:50 | Hell Gate....5:12

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.........THURSDAY, Sept. 9.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Canima, (Br.,) Liddicoat, Hamilton, A. E. Outerbridge; E. C. Biddle, Pierce, Philadelphia, James Hand; Crescent City, Curtis, Havana, W. P. Clyde & Co.; Frisia, (Ger.,) Meyer, Hamburg, Kunhardt & Co.; Nereus, Berry, Boston, H. F. Dimock; Franconia, Fragg, Portland, J. F. Ames; Montgomery, Faircloth, Fernandina, H. Gelpcke.

Barks Phindsesse, (Dan.,) Alexandre, Davis, St. Croix, via Norfolk, Va., Roche Bros. & Co.; Helsingor, (Dan.,) Ginge, Odessa, Funch, Edye & Co.; Prince Hassan, (Br.,) Gaston, Newry, Benham & Boyesen; Vesterlide, (Norw.,) Henrichsen, Cork for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; Lucia C. Lacace, (Ital.,) Gibraltar for orders, Slocovich & Co.; Dagmal, (Norw.,) Haave, Odessa, Tetens, Bockman & Co.; Mariannina, (Ital.,) Russo, Trieste, Slocovich & Co.

Brigs Roanoke, (Br.,) Wilkie, Puerto Cabello, Dallett, Bliss & Co.; Trun, (Aust.,) Tomassich, Cork or Falmouth for orders, Slocovich & Co.

Schrs. Astra, (Br.,) Haskins, St. John, N. B., P. J. Nevius & Son; Annie L. Palmer, Lewis, Bangor, J. R. Staples; Nellie Potter, Howard, Washington, N. C., W. H. Hinman; Addie Henry, Burrus, Newbern, N. C., J. & J. A. Patterson; L. Delanoy, Reen, Boston, Mass., Rackett & Bro.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Utopia, (Br.,) Groat, Glasgow Aug. 28 and Moville 29th, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros. Had heavy westerly gales to the Banks and from thence moderate westerly winds; Sept. 6, lat. 42 43, lon. 61 10, passed schr. Miriam, (of St. John, N. F.,) bound N. The U. brings 90 cabin and 200 steerage passengers.

Steam-ship Colon, Tanner, Aspinwall Aug. 31, with mdse. and passengers to Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Claribel, (Br.,) Williams, Laguayra Aug. 22, Puerto Cabello 24th, Jacmel 26th, Aux Cayes 31st, and Port au Prince Sept. 2, with mdse. and passengers to Pim, Forwood & Co.

Steam-ship E. C. Knight, Chichester, Washington 2 ds., with flour to J. C. Kenyon.

Steam-ship Wyanoke, Couch, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

WIND—Sunset, light, S.; clear.

SAILED.

Steam-ship Frisia, for Hamburg; P. Caland, for Rotterdam; Crescent City, for Havana; Canima, for Bermuda; bark Carrie Delap, for Antwerp; brig Thetis, for Curacao.

FOREIGN PORTS.

HAVANA, Sept. 5.—Steamer Columbus, from New-York Aug. 31, arr. here this morning.

Sept. 7.—Steamer City of New-York, from New-York Sept. 2, arr. here this afternoon.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—Sld. for the United States, Gustav, Charles E. Fabens, Henrietta, Capt. Nickels; Alfred, Livingstone, Juventa, Savanna, George Henry, Spray Bloom, Ocean, Capt. Stuart; Loch Lomond, Ariadne, Northampton, Capt. Trask; Graf Behr Negendank.

Arr. out on the 21st ult., Hanna.

Arr. out on the 2d inst., Maria Louisa.

Arr. out on the 6th inst., Victoria, the latter at Elsinore.

Arr. out on the 8th inst., James Kitchen, Fredig, Goldfinder, Sir Robert Hodgson, Berteux, Merriwa, Mary Lowerison, Ocean Express, Sjomanden, Chimoea, Devete Dubrovacki, Forest Queen, the latter at Belfast; Glenffer, James E. Brett, Australia, the last three at Liverpool.

Arr. out on the 9th inst., Toronto, Iron Queen, Minnie M. Watts, Lake St. Clair, and Lake Ontario.

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